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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Every Presbyterian Should Have It!

The Complete Report of the Proceedings of the Old and New School Assemblies, and the Union Ceremonies, in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11, 12. Published in one sheet of 36 columns. Price $5 per hundred. Single copies five cents. As the Edition is limited orders should be forwarded promptly.

LOCAL NOTICES.

LUCILLE WESTERN closes her brilliant Engagement Saturday night.

E. L. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup.
A scientific preparation put up in a neat and attractive style. It may be administered with safety to delicate persons or children. It it does not give satisfaction after a fair trial the money will be refunded. Price 25c, 50c, and $1. Sold by all druggists. ws

POSITIVELY last appearance but two Of the eminent artiste, Lucille Western.

Pure Old Cognac Brandy.
An elegant article, imported in flat flasks—a convenient form for travelers. Sold at Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Save Money
By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Send for estimates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract regularly during the period of said contract, without extra charge. Pittsburgh references: Jno. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co. tf

FAREWELL benefit of Lucille Western. Last appearance but two this season.

R. E. Breed & Co.
Have the latest designs of silver plated ware on hand and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

Wilson's Consumptive Remedy.
The genuine preparation can be had at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, special agent for Western Pennsylvania.

LEAH the Forsaken, 'to-night'. Farewell benefit of Lucille Western.

At 100 Wood Street,
Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

Silver Plated Ware.
The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

LUCILLE WESTERN in Leah to-night. Positively last night but one.

Anti-tar Dyes.
We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Mouseline de Laine shades and are prepared to sell them very low.
McCLARAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

Go and see Leah to-night.
Lucille Western in the title role.

Milburn's Golden Cod Liver Oil.
With hypo-phosphate of lime, a great improvement, made with the purest oil known, its entire efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by druggists generally. J. Milburn's Sons, 131 Broadway, New York. tf

BENEFIT and last night but one of the favorite Lucille Western.

Persons Who are Gray
Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, create a new growth, by the use of
Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
It is the best hair dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, and glossy.
Price $1. For sale by all druggists.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. ws

Hall's Vegetable Hair Renewer.
For sale at Rankin's, No. 41 Sixth street.

FRIDAY night, benefit of Lucille Western. Leah the Forsaken! Leah the Forsaken!

China Ware.
A large assortment, embracing every variety of shape and pattern, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

LUCILLE WESTERN as Leah to-night. Positively last night but one.

W. B. Dudley,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

China Ware
The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

LUCILLE WESTERN'S benefit to-night. Only night of Leah the Forsaken.

The Daily Commercial.
PITTSBURGH AND THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

The Ground for Complaint against Freight Discrimination—Pittsburgh Interests—The Premises.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We learn from morning papers that another committee of the merchants has gone to Philadelphia to confer with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad in relation to the discrimination practiced by that company against this city on freights, and that there is a prospect of a remedy; and further, that the present conference is at the instance of the Pittsburgh Company.

Glad indeed would this community be could they feel satisfied that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had at last come to see that even their own interest would be promoted by at once abandoning their unjust and ruinous policy of discriminating against Pittsburgh in the matter of freights. In this question is involved the future of this city. Millions upon millions of trade have already been driven away from us; forever lost, not only to the city, but the State, but even the railroad itself is a heavy loser.

Pittsburgh asks no special favor. She has no right to expect any thing of the kind, but only asks that her geographical position and natural advantages be allowed her in her struggles for a share of trade, and that no longer her position shall be used as a means for such unjust discrimination against her trade.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company can afford to be just toward Pittsburgh, for in Pittsburgh's prosperity is the Company's true prosperity. In the matter of freight tariff, the Railroad Company acts justly toward Philadelphia, by awarding her the advantage of her geographical position as against New York. Philadelphia is entitled to such advantage, and it is but just and equitable to her merchants and manufacturers that it be awarded her.

Now, if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will act as impartially and fairly towards the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh as it does to those of Philadelphia, the writer will predict that a new era will at once be inaugurated, and that instead of the present general ill-feeling, general good will would reign, and hearty co-operation, for business will ensue. With your permission, I may treat this matter further, as there are immense interests, as it concerns, involved, which busy only and alike interest the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

MERCHANT.

STATE NEWS.

On Thursday last, Mr. Israel Keefer and ——— Ring of were deer hunting, in the mountains in Brothersvalley township, Somerset county. Having separated, Keefer shortly afterward struck a fresh trail, and following it up, and seeing a movement among the bushes, as he supposed by the deer, he fired, and running up to his horror found that he had shot his brother-in-law, Daughter. At last accounts Ringler was still alive.

Western Pennsylvanian is the title of R. F. H. Lyon's new paper, the publication of which was commenced in Erie on Tuesday. It is a very neat weekly of thirty-two columns, and is independent in everything.

Captain Jacob W. Wetzel has been appointed associate judge of York county, vice Judge McClatire, deceased.

Along the Lehigh canal wood is so plenty that one can get a cord of it are being burned to get it out of the way.

Not long morning the boiler attached to the Penn's mill, Hamilton, Lehigh county, was terrific force, seriously injuring the engineer, Jesse Hagey. It is thought he will recover.

Value of Trade Marks.
They may seem of but little value, yet they are of great importance, especially to houses that wish to maintain their reputation. The house of Hostetter is entitled by our four men of R. & Jones & Bro.—are in demand among dealers and consumers; their brands are established and always give satisfaction. Beware the spurious them within the reach of all. tf

Spalding's Jatamansi
Contains no coloring matter, but it will restore the hair to its natural color. tf

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1869. NO. 62.

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.
The Spanish Gunboat Controversy.

Plan for Taking the Next Census—Production of our Gold and Silver Mines—Octoroons in the Washington Schools—Labor Convention of Colored Men—The Kentucky Whisky Interest—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Brigham Young's Church Property—Currency in the Treasury Printing Bureau All Right.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1869.

The Spanish Gunboat Question.

The relations of Peru to the Spanish gunboat question can be shown in a single paragraph. In June last the Peruvian Minister sent a note to the Secretary of State, in which he stated his belief that the vessels were building for use against his country. The result of this complaint was that they were put under the surveillance of the navy. One day last week about the time that the builder filed his protest and memorial, of which the substance was given last night, it became necessary to call on the Peruvian representative to do one of three things—withdraw his complaint, present his evidence against the boats, or consent to their surrender to the Spanish Minister on such pledges from Spain to Peru as Peru gave to Spain when purchasing ironclads of our government. The Peruvian Minister declined to act on either of these suggestions, alleging, as is understood, that he was not empowered to do so. Some time after Delameter's memorial, and the whole thing was at once taken into the courts. The Peruvian Minister from the beginning has hardly been more than a figurehead for the Cuban Junta, and it is not likely he can show a single ground for complaining against the vessels, and most persons doubt if he makes any serious effort in that direction when the case comes to trial.

The Next Census.

The Census Committee had a long meeting to-day, and substantially agreed upon the leading points of the bill they will present to the House as soon as it meets. It provides for the appointment by the President, on advice and consent of the Senate, of a Commissioner of the Ninth Census, whose office shall expire in three years from the date of his commission. He is to have rooms in the Interior Department, and be subject to the general orders of the Secretary thereof. The Secretary on his nomination shall appoint one Deputy Commissioner for each Congressional District. These are to report to and receive orders from the Commissioner at Washington. The census is to be taken during June next, and solely by the Deputy Commissioners and such persons as they may engage in the various towns and cities to help them. The committee is to meet again next Saturday, to consider the details of the bill, and determine upon the schedule for adoption.

Mining Statistics.

Prof. Raymond, Commissioner of Mining and Mining Statistics, has returned from his summer tour in California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Colorado. His annual report is in preparation, but will not be out for some months. He has laid before the Secretary of the Treasury a letter, in the nature of a preliminary report, which will shortly be given to the public. The report proper will be a large document, and will show that the yield of gold and silver bullion for the year almost ten million dollars less than that of last year.

Another School Question.

The local excitement to-day is a row on the schools question, and it is whether a child with one-eighth negro blood shall be allowed to go to school with white children. The whole city government is at ears about the matter. Superintendent of public schools Irvin, President of the Board of Trustees hold that under the laws the child cannot enter, while Mayor Bowen takes the opposite view. The child had sent to the school room to-day, but was not recognized by the teacher. The question at issue will go to the corporation attorney and probably to the city councils.

Colored Laborers' Convention.

The Labor Convention of colored men meets here a week from next Monday. Eighteen States will be represented by delegates, and one of the things it will do is to establish a bureau of labor here. It will also effect an organization of the Trades Union, and devise means for putting co-operative associations on a sound footing. Senator Wilson and General Butler will address the Convention.

The Southern Planters.

Commissioner Capron, of the Agricultural Department, returned to town this afternoon from the Georgia State fair. He says the people down that way are altogether too much absorbed in raising cotton, and don't pay enough attention to other crops.

The Kentucky Whisky Interest.

Wm. Brown, of Lexington, Ky., has arrived here as representative and regular attorney of leading whisky men in that State. He is instructed to present the views of distillers upon certain features of the bill now before the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner Delano, and also to protest against the Tice meter as a failure.

Senators Warner and Yates, and Representatives Allison, Cullom, Stokes and Marshall are among the arrivals to-day.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Ellis Baker has let the contract for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from Richmond to the Ohio river has been let. It is ascertained that among those who bid were York founders, Mr. Huntington and Messrs. Fisk & Hatch have subscribed two million dollars each, and Messrs. Lowe, Aspinwall, Rice, Wetmore, Morgan and Wash will take one million each. Ten per cent. of the money subscribed is to be paid on the first of January next, and the work is to be pushed forward with vigor.

Brigham Young's Church Property.

The revenue officers of Utah Territory have sent in the assessment papers against Brigham Young's church property, and they have been filled in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Brigham objects to paying taxes on this property, and the case comes up here for consideration, and the case raises several nice points of law, and Commissioner Delano will probably refer the matter to Congress for definite legislation.

The Currency.

The counting of money in the currency printing bureau of the Treasury was completed to-day, and though the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not before the Secretary there is official authority for saying that everything was found to be correct.

WASHINGTON, November, 25.
ATTEMPT TO DRIVE A REVENUE OFFICER AWAY FROM GEORGIA.

The following letter was received this morning at the office of Internal Revenue from Edwin Belcher, Assessor of the Third Georgia District:

AUGUSTA, GA., November 15.

SIR: I have to report that Mr. James B. Wilson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this District, Tallaferro and Wilkes counties, has arrived at this place from Washington, Wilkes county, under the following circumstances, viz: His office was forcibly entered last night, the 14th inst., his books and papers were destroyed or stolen, and a note, of which the following is a copy, left on his desk:

"BOGGY MOON—SLOKES SUR—SIR: Your visit to this place soon end. Your warrant has expired. A few days will be allowed you to depart, never to return. Take due notice and govern yourself accordingly. YOU KNOW WHO."

Mr. Belcher, the assessor of this district, is a recent loan.

THE ARMY.

Captain C. M. Bailey is detailed on recruiting service, and ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier General Burbank, at Cincinnati, for assignment.

James W. Bayard has been appointed Postmaster at Athens, Clarke county, Ga., in place of Alexander, appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of New Mexico, in place of A. P. Hughes.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

A pamphlet has just appeared entitled "A few remarks in answer to Senator McDonald's speech in regard to the Paraguyan war," in which the writer exposes the alleged despotism of Lopez, and vindicates the action of the allies in making war against the Lopez dynasty, but not against the Paraguayan people.

NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION.

The National Labor Convention of colored men, to be held in this city on the 1st of December, promises to be the largest ever assembled in this country. Delegates have been elected from Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, and the District of Columbia. A number of white delegates and female delegates have been elected from New York and Rhode Island. Hon. Frederick Douglass will address the Convention on the first, and Hon. Henry Wilson on the second day.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Verdict in Favor of Commonwealth Against the Credit Mobilier for $867,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., November 25, 1869.

In the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against the Credit Mobilier of America, which has been on trial here for several days, the jury to-day found a verdict in favor of the Commonwealth for four hundred and seven thousand dollars. Mr. McMurtrie, of Philadelphia, for defendant, and Attorney General Cartell, Brewster and Louis W. Hall for the Commonwealth. It was against this corporation that the late Attorney General issued a quo warranto, without the knowledge of the Governor, which the present law officer of the State discontinued by direction of the Governor. The trial excited great interest.

Spalding's Jatamansi
Contains no coloring matter, but it will restore the hair to its natural color. tf

THE WHISKY INTEREST.
National Convention in Chicago.

Resolutions Adopted Favoring the Simplification of Taxation—Capacity of Distilleries Taxed and Stamps Done Away With—Honest and Capable Officers Wanted, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, November 25.—The Liquor Trade Convention, before adjourning yesterday afternoon, elected Richard Chenery, of San Francisco, President, with Vice Presidents from each State represented. The Convention reassembled this morning at ten o'clock. The Committee on resolutions reported a series essentially as follows: That the tax on distilled spirits should be collected by direct tax at the place of manufacture, sufficient to cover the present direct and indirect tax, and in this tax should be included the present direct tax, special tax, tax on sales, rectifiers' tax, guagers and inspectors fees, which are now imposed, so that when spirits leave the distillery the general trade may be relieved, and be as far from annoyance as any other business.

That with a more simplified mode of collecting the revenue at the distillery by the cancelation of the most efficient officers of the Government at the point of collection, we are of opinion that the tax on spirits can be more fully collected, greater revenue obtained, by the Government at far less expense, and the trade relieved of many present unnecessary complications and the simplest way of doing so is to tax the capacity of each distillery.

That inasmuch as private individuals, firms and corporations are responsible for the acts of their agents, so do we think the government should be responsible for the acts of its agents, and on that account should seek the most efficient and tried officers for position, so that when spirits once leave the government charge and are offered for sale, impotent parties may not be held responsible for the negligence or dishonesty of officials of the government.

That they view the present system of stamps, marks, brands, &c., as superfluous and arbitrary, and would be dispensed with, and each party have the privilege of branding his barrels just as he pleases so as to designate exactly what they contain.

That in presenting the above resolutions we do so in full assurance that our interests are identical with those of the Government, being its largest tax payers, and as such should be fully protected rather than oppressed and trammeled as we now are under existing laws and regulations.

That while cordially indorsing the efforts of Hon. T. C. Delano, our present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his endeavors for the suppression of fraud, we believe that, as in all other distilled spirits, we think that a more simplified mode of collecting the tax as expressed in the foregoing resolutions, the object can be more readily attained, and as honest dealers can be more easily protected.

The consideration of the resolutions was postponed until the reception of Judge Norton's bill, which will be referred by the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, was printed, which would be in a few hours. Adjourned until afternoon.

At the afternoon session the bill prepared by Judge Norton was read. The bill was denounced by several delegates as worse than the rule and regulations of the Internal Revenue Department; that it was drawn with a special view to the benefit of the Government, that no effort was made in the bill to help compromising, rectifiers and others. The bill was finally laid aside without action. The resolutions were then taken up and adopted.

A resolution was offered that the committees in Congress and the Committee of Ways and Means be requested to act upon these resolutions at once. Adjourned *sine die*.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Erie Trouble—Gould, Fisk and Others Suspended from the Directory.

NEW YORK, November 25.—At the special term of the Supreme Court, held at Delhi, Delaware county, an order was granted by the Court suspending Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick L. Lane, Abram Gould, M. Simons, George C. Hall, Henry M. Mesick and Charles G. Sisson as Directors of the Erie Railroad Company. A referee will be immediately appointed by the Court, who is already to report to the conduct of the affairs of the company. The action has been commenced by Joseph H. Ramsey, a well known citizen of Albany, on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Erie Railroad. The plaintiff complains that the moneys received by the defendants amount to no less than $11,280,000. The items enumerated in the complaint are said to be $10,000,000 sale of new stocks, $5,000,000 from loan, $3,000,000 from the Albany and New issue of bonds $750,000. He avers that there has not been kept among the books and records of the company any account of the disposal of times or amounts of the creation, issue or sale of such bonds or stock, or the persons to whom such sales were made, nor of the price or consideration thereof, nor of the use to which the same were applied, nor of the purpose, nor for of the use made of the proceeds therefrom. Also, that they had had the use of said money, and have applied it to their income stock, gold, and other speculations. In the beginning of the year 1868 the price of Erie was in the habit of manipulating the stock in order to tax the capacity of each distillery.

That inasmuch as private individuals, firms and corporations are responsible for the acts of their agents, so do we think the government should be responsible for the acts of its agents, and on that account should seek the most efficient and tried officers for position, so that when spirits once leave the government charge and are offered or sale, impotent parties may not be held responsible for the negligence or dishonesty of officials of the government.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
National Convention in Cleveland.

Henry Ward Beecher to be President of the Proposed National Organization—Second Day's Proceedings.

CLEVELAND, November 24.—The Suffrage Convention last evening rescinded the order adopted at the afternoon session, tabling the constitution proposed for a National Organization.

Mrs. Livermore announced that she had received a letter from Henry Ward Beecher consenting to be President of the proposed National Organization, and thereupon, without waiting to adopt a constitution, a motion was made and carried electing Mr. Beecher such President, Miss Hall, of Toledo, voting alone in the negative.

When the Convention met this morning the hall was well filled, the delegates occupying the front rows of seats, and the spectators, a large proportion of whom were citizens of Cleveland, filled the remainder of the seats and galleries.

After some personal explanations, a draft of the Constitution, reported by the Committee on Organization, was taken up and gave rise to an animated discussion, it being interrupted at times by the advent of Mrs. Bickadick upon the platform, who was received with great applause.

The section providing for the election of officers elicited an animated discussion between Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, Stephen S. Foster, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Abby Smith Brown Blackwell, Judge Bradwell, Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Mary Hamilton Ford. The section reads: All officers shall be elected annually at the annual meeting of the delegates, on the basis of Congressional representation, as it was finally adopted under the operation of the previous question, Mr. Foster voting alone in the negative.

A dispatch was received here from Washington and read as follows: "Kept at home by illness, God speed the cause.

SOJOURNER TRUTH, of the GREENWOOD."

The clause providing that as far as possible the State Central Committees shall make one lady female, was discussed. On motion of Rev. Mr. Connell, of Ohio, to strike out, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell thought there were as many good men as women, though they were not so well known. The amendment prevailed and the section was adopted that no distribution of sex shall be allowed in the election of officers or members.

VIRGINIA.

Republican State Convention—An Address to Congress Adopted, Requesting that the Late Election be Set Aside and a New One Ordered—The Minority Withdraw from the Convention.

RICHMOND, November 25.—The Republican State Convention to-day adopted an address to Congress. It sets forth that the election in Virginia was a Conservative triumph, achieved by intimidation and fraud, Republican meetings being in some instances broken up by mobs; that the true secret of the Republican defeat was the submission to a separate vote of the test oath and disfranchising clauses, which had been inserted in the Constitution in the spirit of the Reconstruction acts; that the Convention have the greatest confidence in the Republicanism and statesmanship of the President and a majority of Congress, but they were deceived as to the true state of affairs in Virginia; that the present Legislature is disloyal and illegal, and even if it ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment, will enact such unconstitutional and property qualifications as to entirely destroy the Union element of suffrage, and prevent colored voters from either holding office or sitting in the jury box. The address asks Congress to order a new election, with the Constitution submitted as a whole, and send a military force sufficient to protect Republicans in their rights, or require the test oath of the Legislature, and award the seats of members unable to take the oath to eligible opponents who received the next highest vote.

The address is signed by six out of eight of the committee appointed to prepare it. The two members who refused a substitute, asking Congress for the immediate admission of the State, and at the same time to exact guarantees that every citizen shall enjoy every right under the Federal and State Constitutions. The substitute was defeated and the original address adopted by a vote of 123 to 21.

Resolutions were adopted informing Grant's Administration, and pledging support to it; requesting the President to make Federal appointments in Virginia only on the recommendation of Republican members of Congress from the State, or the State Central Committee; rejoicing in the reduction of the national debt, and demanding the resumption of specie payment; deprecating the appointment of Democratic Conservatives to office over Republicans, and indorsing the Republican members of the Legislature.

The Convention then proceeded to elect a Chairman of the State Committee. The supporters of Gen. Wickham, the unsuccessful Governor General Wickham, and their opponents nominated Thos. C. Flournoy. The friends of the latter, who was elected, claim the assumption about thirty in number, including J. H. Platt and H. H. Sage, Republican members elect to Congress; Jno. W. Jenkins, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; Carr. Hamilton, J. H. Clements, late Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Morgan and Jackson, colored candidates for the Legislature, and the prescriptive clauses in the Constitution and Test Oath. The withdrawing members signed the substitute, and will forward it to Congress.

Subsequently, this afternoon, the Convention went on and elected Mr. Porter Chairman of the State Central Committee. A resolution was adopted asking the Governor to extend and to colored men during the present severe winter. Adjourned *sine die*.

The withdrawing members held a meeting and passed resolutions declaring that the Union Republicans of Virginia who are in favor of free thought and equal rights must here to-morrow, and perfect an organization of the party. This is signed by all the white and colored seceders.

RICHMOND, November 25.—The Stockholders of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad met to-day. The receipts for the fiscal year were $961,277, and the expenses $477,981. An offer was received to purchase 1,000 shares, or $80,000 of the Company's stock, but no action was taken.

SAN DOMINGO.

Growing Feeling in Favor of Annexation to the United States—Hayti Also Ready to Drop into Our Hands.

HAVANA, November 25.—A letter dated San Domingo, November 16, represents that all the Dominican leaders, among them Baez, Pimental, and Cabral, are pledged to annexation to the United States. President Baez is ready to open negotiations when assured that the Congress of the United States will make the necessary appropriation. The people oppose the dismemberment of the republic, but favor annexation. The partisans of Pimental are scattering bills favoring the scheme. The only opposition comes from parties under European influence. Hayti follows the example of St. Domingo. Salnave and Saget both favor annexation. The entire island can be purchased for $2,000,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.
BY TELEGRAPH.

Claude Brent, bookkeeper for the Union Iron Works at Buffalo, while shooting at a target on Wednesday, was accidentally shot by a friend.

Mike McCurdy, a merchant tailor of Carrington, Ohio, killed his son yesterday forenoon by shooting him through the head. A coroner's jury certainly is said to have been the cause of the rashact.

The military department of Canada has received offers from communities of volunteer corps at Toronto, Goodrich, Montreal, to serve in any expedition organized to suppress the Red river insurrection. It is believed in Ottawa that the present Parliament will meet on the 15th of February.

Late dates from Jacmel, Hayti, state that both Generals Salnave and Geffrard have issued proclamations with their forces, and that the towns around had given in their adhesion to Villarbin as President. Salnave had caused a panic in Port au Prince, and it was reported that he had had a battle with Salnave's forces, in which he was defeated.

In Philadelphia Wednesday evening, the house of Thomas Evans, on Frankfort street, was entered by two burglars during the absence of the family, and silver ware to the amount of $1,000 was carried off. The police department. The house was ransacked and the thieves evidently left nothing undone. Mrs. Evans was seized and gagged to prevent an alarm. While the ruffians were engaged in the house Mrs. Evans succeeded in getting one hand free, and tore the gag from her mouth. Twenty years have passed, and America has still occasion to be grateful for the devotion of the young women to aid the cause. "Push! Brigade" is the battle cry of white emancipation; "agitate and reconstruct" is the motto of the colored men. We have, in a word, a Christian crusade—for temperance, morality and civilization of humanity. She advised young ladies, if they would be married, to get husbands even on this question, to try the effects of a ball on the young men. A dish of tea.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell spoke a good word for self-reliance. These sentiments of Antoinette Brown and other woman who are doubling the world studied. This was preliminary to the time when there will be no necessity to circulate petitions for women suffrage. The Republican party has been defeated only in Cincinnati, the editor of the *Commercial* said in that city, because it had been too radical sex to convert, and that is their own—as much as to say, men are converted already. Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, however, refused the privilege of practising law. Ask women to practise law. She is here on the platform, she told a patriotic story of Dr. Porter. He also present, who, after her son was starved to death in a rebel prison, went to the polls and voted for Lincoln. Dr. Porter, in the last year she had two hundred and twenty-five ladies from Boston to Chicago. Then one of women called a working women's convention and she was there. Half starved girls said, "while we are starving we ask bread, not ballot." Women in social science meeting, but were not allowed to speak

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1869.

THE President and Secretary BOUTWELL within the past few days, have announced themselves as absolutely opposed to the contemplated reciprocity treaty with Canada. So firm and decided is the President's opposition, that he declined to have any consultation with Mr. ROSE, the Canadian representative, on the subject, and has time and again refused to consider it. General GRANT, like Secretary SEWARD, in his reply to the New York merchants, considers reciprocity not a commercial question, but one involving international politics. While reciprocity will strengthen the Tories in Canada, it will cripple the friends of annexation. We are glad to know that the Administration does not propose to give aid and comfort to the opponents of an American policy on this continent.

THE refusal of the French Government to approve the new postal treaty, with reduced rates, proposed on behalf of this Government by Senator RAMSEY, suggests to some of the New York journals the idea of breaking off postal relations with France, by declining to renew the existing treaty which expires on the first of January. The inconveniences which would ensue, including an inevitable diminution of the large and hitherto rapidly increasing trade of France with this country, might soon enlarge the short-sighted views of the French Government. The present rate of postage is thirty cents for half ounce letters from the United States to France, while it is only twelve cents to England and ten cents to Germany. We annually import from Paris alone forty million dollars worth of goods, mostly jewelry, laces and gewgaws that we could do without, and this trade will suffer severely from an abatement of postal facilities.

MR. GLADSTONE is remarkable for a certain affectation of candor in his utterances. Speaking from directly opposite, and apparently conflicting premises, he displays all the skill of a fencer in the use of the language, at times compelling an assumed candor to subserve the interests of a wily politician. Some of his utterances have created dismay even in the ranks of his friends, but he possesses the happy faculty of extricating himself from dilemmas sufficient to unnerve less dexterous diplomats. A recent effort of the Premier is especially notable. In a speech delivered on Lord Mayor's Day in Guildhall, in the presence of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers from foreign countries and an imposing array of the English nobility, Mr. GLADSTONE made some remarkable admissions concerning the misgovernment of Ireland, sufficient in fact to provoke a groan of anguish from the conservative ranks. Elsewhere this admission will be found in its proper connection. It is tantamount to a confession that the English Government, if not a total failure, is at least an "experiment" so far as its operations in Ireland are concerned.

WHEN FISK and GOULD induced the Legislature of New York to make their Directorship in the Erie road virtually perpetual, by taking the election of Directors out of the hands of the stockholders, they undoubtedly had in view future contingencies, when the legitimate owners of the road would become dissatisfied with their swindling management. The telegraphic reports show that their precautions were well taken. An attempt is now being made in the New York Courts to suspend FISK and GOULD, and their associates from the Board of Directors of the Erie road, on the ground of the misappropriation of the funds and earnings of the company to the building of opera houses, corrupting politics, and other enterprises foreign to the generally recognized scope of railway corporations. How the case will result, we dare not venture a prediction. It may be that the stock gamblers will hold their position under the lease of power given them by the New York Legislature; but the events transpiring certainly make clear the dishonest character of such legislation. A bill similar to that by which FISK and Company are enabled to maintain their position, was "whirled" through the last Legislature of this State, in the interest of the directors of the Fort Wayne Road. We do not know that it will ever be made a cover for an 'Erie policy" in Pennsylvania, but the possibilities under such a law should alarm the stockholders of all railroads, as well as instruct Legislators as to their duty in meeting all future applications of a like character.

THE PEOPLE VS. PINCHERS AND BOOSTERS.

The next Legislature must address itself to the work of reforming, so far as it is in its power, all abuses that have crept into the State administration, no matter whether in its legislative or executive departments. This we believe to be the unmistakable sentiment of the Republican party of the State. The coming Legislature will be on trial from the hour of its assembling to that of its adjournment. From the time that the caucus convenes to nominate officers until the usual fanfaronade is completed, in the way of silver pitchers, gold watches and ivory gavels, every act of the members will be scrutinized by watchful constituencies. The promises of retrenchment and reform made prior to the last election must be honestly carried out in good faith, and to their utmost extent. There must be no shirking, or pleas that because such and such expenditures were allowed last year, therefore they should be continued. It is these old abuses that should be lopped off instanter, if we are ever to return to an honest and economical policy. The Republican members are pledged to the correction of the evil. There was not a district in the State, closely contested last fall, that we did not carry by virtue of such promises, and the Representative or Senator who falsifies them will seal his political fate. A good many of them will be on trial at the coming session for a second time; they were re-elected on the most explicit pledges that the mistakes of last winter would be accepted as warnings in the future. To all such, we can say that no excuse will hereafter mitigate the wrath of the people, should they be found enlisted on the side of the corruptionists. There are not many politicians, well informed as they may be on most subjects, who appreciate the deep feeling that pervades the Republican party of the Commonwealth on these questions of economy and retrenchment. Every day, too, it is strengthened by the consistent and straightforward policy of the National Administration in reducing expenditures wherever a dollar can be saved to the tax payers. It is these little savings that constitute the grand result Gen. GRANT is able to show the country as the fruits of an honest policy. If the general Government, with its illimitable resources, does not deem it unworthy its dignity to make economy the guiding rule of its action, even to the saving of a dollar, what excuse can be offered for those who advocate useless and corrupt expenditures in State affairs? This is the way the people look at the subject, thanks to the financial education they are receiving in the conduct of national affairs.

We have said on more than one occasion that every thing depends on beginning right. With few exceptions, we believe, the Republican members will go to Harrisburg, determined in their own minds upon turning over a new leaf, and the commencement of a era in which economy, retrenchment and wise and careful general legislation shall be the distinguishing characteristics. A winter's work of this description will give the Republican party a hold upon the people of the State that will endure for years. A repetition of the abuses of 1868-'69, will, as it should, drive every participant from public life. To those who are insensible to higher motives, there are grounds of expediency, which cannot be gainsaid, and which point to a change of policy as the highest political wisdom.

Why cannot the two Houses, when they reassemble, resolve to adjust their expenditures, and those of the Executive Departments, as near as may be to the standard of ante-war times? It would seem that this is a very simple way to meet the question. For instance, in 1860, the whole number of employees of the State Senate was 15, but in 1868 it had increased to 28—yet the number of members remained the same. In 1860 the House of Representatives managed to transact its business with the aid of 22 employees, but in 1868, the same number of members required the services of 92 employees, including 48 pasters and folders. In 1860 the cost of the employees of the Senate and House, numbering 37, was $38,654 40, while in 1868 there was paid out to 120 employees the sum of $118,945 10—an increase of 83 employees, and of $80,290 70—or, take the question in another form, the expenses of the Senate and House, exclusive of the pay of members and committees, in 1860, were $70,089, while in 1868 they reached the magnificent sum of $186,504—an increase of $115,815!

We have not space to refer to the increase of expenses and clerical force in the various Executive Departments, at this time. But if the members of the Legislature set determinedly at work to cut off their own superfluities, in the expenditures of the two houses, we have no doubt it will be very easy to effect retrenchment in the Departments, and that it will follow as a matter of course. A commencement is what is needed. It should be made in the selection of Speaker of the House, so that the Committees may be constituted in the interest of the people and not made the mere agencies of corrupt combinations and rings. If the choice of the lobby is chosen Speaker, then all efforts of the members to economize and prevent jobbing legislation may be frustrated by a skilful and shrewd minority or majority, as the case may be, recruited from both political parties. This gang will plunder and "job" to their heart's content, but it is the Republican party that must bear the responsibility and odium.

In the figures given above, we have used those representing the session of 1868, because that year the Legislature was completely under the rule of a ring that is doing its best to secure control at the coming session. If it succeeds the session of 1870 will be a fa.r copy of the disgraceful one of 1868. To defeat this ring should be the earnest effort of every honest Republican, and in no way can it be done so well as by "smashing" the slate of DAVIS, STRANG & Co., who were the controlling spirits two years ago at Harrisburg, and who are ambitious of achieving and maintaining like power and wielding it for like purposes, this winter.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

During the prevalence of our great civil war, the impression was, perhaps, quite general that its basis, in the success of the North was the one thing needful to the sure a long and prosperous future for the whole country. This feeling was very natural and very useful too in giving intensity and persistence to our military operations. But with the happy close of the conflict, reflecting people saw clearly that only one stage, of what might be named a secular struggle, had been passed through, and that much remained to conquer still.

Southern sympathisers abroad and gloomy imaginations among ourselves had anticipated a guerrilla warfare after the disbanding of the main armies. It was predicted that individuals, neighborhoods, taking advantage of mountainous ravines, narrow passes and other defensible positions—would maintain a prolonged resistance to Northern rule—and that, even when our ascendency should be established, it would be "a domination tempered by assassination." These sinister prophecies were not believed by those who knew the Southern people—and the result has abundantly proved that they were uninspired. Upon the whole, the South submitted with as good a grace as could have been expected—and neither their conduct nor the difficulties of the situation are such as to warrant despair.

But these difficulties and impediments in the wdy of a prosperous career for the late slave States, were and are truly enormous. In regard to the negro population facts have shown that while some of the apprehensions which used to be urged as objections to the abolition of slavery were entirely groundless, others of them were little, if at all exaggerated. Even these evils are, however, in a fair way of being removed or mitigated. Thanks to the spirit of Christian philanthropy, efforts, which the future only can adequately characterize, have been put forth for the education and training of the freedmen, and the response to these noble endeavors on the part of the beneficiaries, has been such as could hardly have been expected from people so degraded by ages of slavery.

The slaves were degraded—but as the penalty for their debasement, the masters had been degraded as well. If there is truth in the Greek proverb which declares that "the corrupter of the best is the worst," the nobler race had really suffered most from the peculiar institution. With many noble qualities—some of which may have been enhanced by the habit of command—they were arrogant, inexorable, fierce—indolent, disdainful of labor, profuse in scattering their own and sometimes reckless in appropriating that which was another's. The large property owners and land-holders were generally ignorant according to the standard of the present age. Often men of liberal education—their scholarship, such as it was, was purely classical, or literary. As a general thing, they knew little, or nothing of what science, during this century, has done to improve agriculture and the practical arts. "The common spirit of the clime" was adverse to the introduction of novelties, however admirable, or practically useful. For many years before the war, if it had been possible, many of them would have thrown a *cordon sanitaire* around their blighted territory, and would have felt not much regret, though the telegraph and all scientific journals had been thus excluded. In fact, these people, of the same ethnical stock as the leading people of the North, had been denaturalized by their institutions. Knowing that science, history, and the spirit of the age had condemned slavery, they knew that their only hope of safety consisted in isolation.

In the few years which have elapsed since the end of the war, in spite of all drawbacks and notwithstanding the monstrous deficiencies and evils still existing, calm observers inform us that the most marvellous change has come over the white population of the South. Southern writers in journals and magazines admit and direct attention to the advantages of the North. Distinguished Southerners publicly express joy that they are rid of slavery. But what seems most encouraging to Northern men of unobtrusive manners, who go among them, is the tone—not of "whispering humbleness"—but of frank concession with which the most intelligent men discuss the wants the South. That the spirit of the fire-eaters is not yet quite dead cannot be a question, and that the young men in some of the colleges entertain and express disunion sentiments, is probably true enough, but we suppose such facts to be of little significance in comparision with the generally diffused sense of deficiency and desire of improvement among the agriculturists.

The existence of these feelings is sufficiently attested by the fact that in Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia and perhaps in some other Southern States, agricultural fairs have been held this year. We are told also that they have been well attended, and have had the effect of commending the institution and enlisting interest among people who took no part in them. These fairs, in the present condition of the South, are surely facts of vast importance. Their objects are said to be precisely the same which have caused their orgnization in the North, and their proceedings are reported to indicate that these objects were *fairly* at least carried out. To any one familiar with the Southern character, it will not appear extravagant to anticipate very excellent results from the working of these institutions. Relieved from the blasting influence of slavery, and impelled by the need of exertion, Southern enthusiasm and taste may reasonably be expected to find nutriment and stimulus from these gatherings.

Some of our readers may not know, or be be forgotten that one of the most enthusiastic of our writers on agriculture was a Virginian. We allude to JOHN TAYLOR, of Caroline, whose "Arator" was long almost oracular in its authority among the farmers of Eastern Virginia. He was a Colonel in the army of the Revolution, and was long prominent as a politician. Taylor county, in Virginia, was named for him, we believe. He was a practical farmer, and applied the principles which he inculcated in his book.

Two Japanese students, in search of naval knowledge, have arrived in this country, and will soon make application for admission to the academy at Annapolis. An act of Congress extends to them the courtesy of cadetship, provided it shall cost the United States nothing. These two young men are but the van of a detachment soon to be forwarded.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Its Horrors, as Practiced in the South Pacific.

The atrocities attending the coolie trade are described in a graphic manner by an Englishman now in San Francisco, who was induced to go to Tahiti in 1864 by the Tahiti Cotton and Coffee Company. His duty was to oversee the coolies employed in the cotton-gin shop. He was given an orange club to urge them on, but out of pity for the hard-worked, ill-fed and emaciated creatures, forbore to exercise his authority in a physical manner. His persistent refusal to beat the coolies, led to his displacement, and he was made watchman, being compelled to ride around a plantation containing fourteen hundred coolies, all of whom were treated with the utmost brutality by the other overseers. They were allowed but one meal a day, and that was given in the evening. We make the following extract from the testimony of this witness:

"Horses are fed to them, and pigs and other animals which die of disease are saved and served out to these miserable wretches for food. Several times I noticed a vessel before the Europeans on the plantation, but they received no part in the advance. Everything possible is done to keep the coolies in a condition of abject servitude, and our informant says no pen can adequately portray the scenes of suffering, misery, starvation and butchery which he witnessed at different times during his residence in Tahiti. Murders are of frequent occurrence, and on all the plantations the condition of the coolies alike is deplorable in every respect.

"The whole business of procuring coolies is in the hands of the overseers, who employ agents to go all over in opium and gambling houses and pick out such as are in debt or in their advance. Sometimes the men are placed on a dirty old junk, and when the cargo is full, they ship them off and sell them with leave to their occupations, and then again as home far into the night. Work with a will and an energy equal to that of any ordinary artisans, though inferior, no doubt, to that of English navvies.

"In the cities a passion for instruction has broken out, and in North and Central Italy the communes are meeting the demand most nobly, the single want being an adequate supply of teachers. Throughout the adults are thronging to night-schools, as in Venice where even the gondoliers have carried them, and in Florence, where unskilled laborers, cabmen, masons' and facchini pass like grave men hours of their rest to learn to read and write, and record the calculations which, even in the uninstructed days, they could always make. It needs but time and quiet to make education as universal in Italian cities as in Prussia; to make it a shame to be ignorant, a shame under which no children already wince, and there will be quiet. There is a new life among the people, and with it a new habit of order."

Consolidated Monopolies in the Gold Ring.

The Chicago *Tribune*, discussing the financial abuses to which the business of the West is subject through the drainage of the ready money of the West to New York by the railroad officials, suggests the following remedy for what has become an organized band of tyrants who, in the capacity of agents and superintendents of men and corporations, set at defiance every principle of justice and merge and lend it over the plantations with a rigor and ferocity of which Christians would seem to be incapable.

CAPTAIN Samuel Adams, who went part of the way through the canons of the Colorado, leaving off where the worst difficulties encountered by Prof. Howell's party, started in the War Department a report which, it is said, will make a book of a thousand pages. Capt. Adams comes to the conclusion that the Artesian country was at one time occupied by an enterprising and highly accomplished people. He found the ruins of cities and towns, which he and his party thoroughly explored. He also found a number of tools of metal and very workmanship, all indicating an advanced state of civilization among the people who made and used them. These tools had mostly been taken from mining purposes, and were found in the vicinity of mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, and coal, all of which were found in the country explored, and all of which give evidence of having been worked in former times. Upon this information, that as in every country there has long been, and especially in the present, a tendency to neglect the true principles of law, but also of opinion that has tended to restrain it, so with the augmenting intercourse of nations there is now growing up what I may term an international opinion, a standard of international conduct higher than the standard which a particular nation sets up for itself, and to which it becomes more and more from year to year as we live necessary that each country should conform consistently with the rights and duties of the whole family of civilized communities of the world. I know of no change, not even in connection with railways and telegraphs—I know of no change in the whole of the material and moral developments which we have witnessed in our time more beneficial to mankind than that moral authority of all nations over each nation, and depend upon it there is no greater guarantee for the permanent good order of society.

PERSONAL.

Thurlow Weed's health is so much better that it is reported he will resume the editorship of the Albany *Evening Journal*.

A Kentucky paper says that Hon. George H. Pendleton proposes to give his undivided attention to the interests of the Kentucky Central Railroad, the Presidency of which he has accepted; and it promises that Eastern Kentucky shall ring his praises as a railroad man if he redeems his promises and overhauls the whole system of freight management at once.

On the 24 of November Mr. Launt Thompson, the sculptor, was married to Maria, daughter of the late Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania. The ceremony was performed in St. George's Church, Schinescady, Bishop Alonzo Potter officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, (brother of the bride), of Grace Church. Time was she clay in the handsof the Potters, who made short and pleasant ceremony in moulding her into the living statue of a sculptor's wife.

Another lady has ascended to the heights of office—Miss Julia C. Addington, whom the independent voters of Mitchell County, Iowa, have elected to rule over them as Superintendent of Common Schools.

General Burnside and General Geo. W. McCook sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* paysa merited tribute to a noble woman, who narrowly escaped death in the recent collision on the Western Pacific Railroad. She was the first taken from the ruins. Instead of bemoaning her condition, she washed the blood from the pale-nacked features of the mutilated victims, her gentle words gave comfort to them, and by sympathizing glance, as she endeavored to ease their sufferings, brought cheer to many an injured unfortunate. No task was too great for her noble energies. No demand upon her talents, her womanly sympathies, her great humanity was denied. Shedid her duty, and more than her duty, and stamed many a man by her energetic endeavors to alleviate the suffering of her kind.

Mrs. Belknap, the wife of the Secretary of War, did not accompany her husband when he came to Washington to assume the duties of his new office. She arrived, however, on Saturday last, and for the present they are in commodious quarters in the fine old mansion so long occupied by Secretary Seward and family. It is no violation of good taste to say that the new Secretary and his attractive young wife will be a marked additions to the society of Washington this winter.

While cat shooting in Prince George county, Va., one day last week, a young man named Richard Bowden, trying to mount a stump, accidentally discharged both barrels of his gun, the charges making a frightful wound in his abdomen. This was at nine o'clock in the morning. His dogs coming to him, on the neck of one he took a piece of paper on which he had written a note to one of his brothers, stating what had happened. But that dog would not leave him. The other, however, seeming to know that something dreadful had occurred, went off and found Mr. Bowden's brother, and by his actions attracted his attention, who, with Mr. Saunzy, started in search of him, and found him at three o'clock, guarded by the other faithful dog. They removed him to the nearest house, but his wound was mortal, and he died at nine o'clock in the evening.

The estate left by the late John Jacob Astor has been very much overestimated. The common notion has been that it amounted to at least twenty millions of dollars; but his grandson, Charles Astor Bristed, states that the executors under oath returned the personal property at four millions of dollars, and real estate to the value of three million three hundred thousand dollars, making an aggregate of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars. It appears, therefore, that about five per cent. of his fortune was given to found the public library which bears his name in New York city.

SPEECH FROM THE PREMIER.

Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Question and the Relations Between England and the United States.

The 9th of November—Lord Mayor's Day—Alderman Besley, the Lord Mayor elect, was inducted into office with the usual pomp. At the inaugural banquet in the evening, the Mayor and Aldermen entertained eight hundred and twenty guests at Guildhall, covers being laid for that number. If there is any thing that John Bull understands better than another it is feasting, and we are told the arrangements for this set-out were magnificent and brilliant beyond description. This merely shows the absence of New York reporters. Mr. Gladstone replied to the usual toast to the Ministry, and the full text of his references to Ireland and America will be read with peculiar interest, notwithstanding the substance of them was telegraphed from London some days ago. We quote:

MISGOVERNMENT OF IRELAND CONFESSED.

It is a satisfaction and comfort to think that in this island, of which nearly the whole of us are natives, but one sentiment prevails with respect to the Sovereign, the laws and the institutions of the country. [Cheers.] But do not let us seek a false consolation in binding ourselves to-day, in commencing their investigation, appointed a sub-committee of three members to work the matter up. The sub-committee spent nearly two months in thoroughly overhauling the business and looking into the accounts of the impeached departments. The investigation spread over eight or nine years. The New York *Tribune* gives the following account of the proceedings of the committee, of which we get no inkling in the very meager report printed above:

It does not run through a wilderness, where it would wait for years for a population to give it business, but through a tier of counties which are now producing about twenty million bushels of grain, most of which is freight for railroads.

Forty-five miles are just finished, and the Superintendent reports that on the portion open for business the net earnings are more than the interest liabilities.

Sixty miles more are graded, and a million and a half of dollars have already been expended on the work.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., and bonds can be issued only at the rate of **$16 000** per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

First mortgages upon most railroads are the very safest investments, and so far as we can learn, there is not a single completed line in the North west which is not only paying its interest, but a good dividend upon its stock.

The immense grain and other freights to be carried away, and the domestic supplies to be brought in, ensure a profitable business.

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already wellsettled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment. At the present rate they pay more than ten per cent on the investment. Over **$400.000** have already been taken by the Company's officers and others interested in the enterprise. Pamphlets, with maps, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

Messrs. JAS. T. BRADY & CO., and Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO.,

And in New York at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 5 NASSAU STREET, and the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 44 WALL ST., and at HOWES & MACY'S, 30 WALL ST.

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK,
TREASURER.

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CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, November 15, 1869.

BONDS FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly authorizing the issue of Sewerage Bonds, Councils, by date of October 14, 1869, authorized the said issue, and Bonds have been prepared and are now ready for sale.

These Bonds are of the denomination of

$500 AND $1,000,

And have Ten Years to run, bearing

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST

Payable semi-annually at the Treasurer's Office. The faith, credit and property of the city is pledged for their redemption. Parties desiring investment will find this a good opportunity. Apply to

W. M. PORTER,
CITY CONTROLLER.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL

—

J.W. Barker & Co.,

ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK

SPECIALTIES

IN

PLAIDS.

ALL THE VARIOUS CLANS,

AT

J.W. Barker & Co.'s

59

MARKET STREET.

JUST OPENED,

ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY OF

Winter Dry Goods.

Silks, Poplins, Plaids and Fancy Dress Goods, Mantilla Silk Velvets, Astrachans, Chinchillas And Beaver Cloths.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FINE FURS

AND

Real Astrachan Sacques, BLANKETS, FLANNELS And SHAWLS.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

51 MARKET STREET.

The largest and most Elegant Stock of EMBROIDERIES in the city.

LADIES' SILK SASHES AND FANCY BOWS.

The New MONOCRAT SKIRT, just received.

Also, a very good CORSET for Children, something new. Also, Real Kid Gloves, Hamburg Trimmings, Corsets, Hoopskirts, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Frames, always on hand.

Gent's will do well to call and see the elegant Stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES and everything in the Furnishing Goods Line, at

MOORHEAD'S,

NEW 51 MARKET STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

HAVE JUST OPENED SOME NEW STYLES OF

Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloth Sacques, Bornous,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE ATTENTION.

F. G. Craighead,

PRODUCE

Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

"FEATHERS,"

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:

F. M. GORDON, Cashier People's National Bank.
OFFICERS Mechanics National Bank.
SCHWARTZ & HAZLETT.
SFANG, CHALFANT & CO.

DRESS MAKING.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED DAILY.

PHILLIPS'

87

Market Street.

CLOAKS and WALL PAPER.

JAMES HOWARD,

Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla Roofing and Wrapping Papers.

COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV

Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

ITS

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of this magnificent State, and is the only link wanting to connect St. Louis and St. Paul by a direct line, 147 miles shorter than any other.

It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North where coal is indispensable and must be carried.

It runs *through a magnificent wilderness*, where it would wait for years for a population to give it business, but through a tier of counties which are now producing about twenty million bushels of grain, most of which is freight for railroads.

Forty-five miles are just finished, and the Superintendent reports that on the portion open for business the net earnings are more than the Interest liabilities.

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FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK.....A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities.

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
November 8, 1869.

To Our Customers and Correspondents:

The surprising development of our national resources and the rapidity with which the Government is now enabled to reduce the national debt, by weekly purchases, render it apparent that the time is approaching when the Five-Twenty bonds may be funded at not over four or four and a half per cent. interest.

Meanwhile their high price, as compared with other classes of securities paying an equal rate of interest, is leading to general inquiry for more profitable forms of investment in which money may be safely invested.

During the war the necessities and peril of the government, and the consequent cheapness of its securities rendered the no so attractive that, from this cause, combined with the patriotic faith of the people in their safety, they absorbed almost the entire floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from other classes of securities which had before been deemed sufficiently conservative and sound to meet the wants of the most cautious investors.

The Government is no longer a borrower. It no longer needs the country's capital, but desires gratefully and honorably to repay it.

The rapid accumulation of capital for investment, and the reduction of the national debt and improvement of the national credit—rendering it certain that hereafter but a comparatively low rate of interest can be derived from investment in Government Bonds—is compelling the search for other safe and well-guarded channels into which capital not employed in business may wisely flow.

The enterprises of Peace, no less needful in their time and place, for the common welfare, than were the waste and cost of War, now call for the capital which the Government no longer needs, and offer for its use a remuneration which the Government need no longer pay, and in some cases, a security as stable and of as much value as the faith of the nation itself.

The desire to capitalize the premium which may now be realized upon five-Twenty Bonds, and which a material decline in Gold toward par, and the ability of the Government to fund them at a lower rate of interest, may at any time extinguish, is felt by many holders who desire some satisfactory assurance as to which of the many lower-priced securities in the market would afford the necessary safety to justify an exchange.

The applications for information and advice which are addressed to us daily, show how universal is the desire for this assurance, as to what forms of investment more profitable than Government Securities at par can be found combining the confidence of investors.

The pressure of this want has led us to feel the importance of directing our own attention as bankers, our large experience, and our facilities for obtaining reliable information—to the work of supplying it in some measure, as far as we can, consistently with duty to those who may be disposed to confide in our good faith and judgment.

We are unwilling to offer to our friends and the public anything which according to our best judgment is not as secure as the national obligations bearing the lowest rate of interest, THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS must have an immense advantage over all other securities based upon merely local or uncompleted railroad, and may be held with as much confidence as Government Bonds, or as first class mortgages on New York City Property.

The loan is small in amount, and applications for Claims to confidence are apparent. It will be rapidly taken. Bonds will be delivered as the orders are received.

Government Bonds received at their full market value in exchange.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers

We buy and sell Government Bonds and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

MWF

CLOTHING.

MEN AND BOYS'

CLOTHING.

Third Arrival of Winter Stock.

Gent's Business and Dress Suits;
Gent's Overcoats, all styles;
Gent s D. B. Reefing Jackets;
Gent's Walking and Promenade Suits;
Youths' English Walking Suits;
Youths' Dress Suits;
Youths' Overcoats;
Boys' Dress and School Suits;
Boys' Harney and Metropolitan Suits;
Boys' Overcoats, at all prices.

CHILDREN'S GARIBALDI, PRINCE IMPERIAL, SHERIDAN, CLARENDON,

And a Great Variety of other New and Stylish Suits. Children's Overcoats in Great Variety, and all at the Lowest Prices.

GRAY & LOGAN,

89 FIFTH AVENUE and 47 SIXTH, Late St. Clair.

DRUGGISTS.

PHALON'S VITALIA,

Cherry Pectoral Troches,
Caup Cough Cure,
Toothache Remedy,
Marshall's Catarrh Snuff,
Dumas' Catarrh Snuff,
Upham's Asthma Cure,
Whittemore's Asthma Remedy,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

GEO. A. KELLY.

CORNER SECOND AND WOOD STREET.

Cure Your Coughs, Colds, &c

By using some one of the following preparations:

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
WISHART'S TAR CORDIAL,
WISTAR'S BALSAM,
KEYSERS' PECTORAL,
SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SYRUP,
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,
HALL'S LUNG BALSAM.

All these and every other preparation in the Drug Trade, FOR SALE LOW BY

W. J. SNODGRASS,

COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS, ALLEGHENY, PA.

DRESS MAKING.

PHILLIPS'

87

Market Street.

CLOAKINGS

NEW FOREIGN FRUIT.

New Crown and Black Basket Layer Raisins.
New London Layer Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes.
New Figs in Layers.
New Prunelles, Citron and Lemon Peel.
New French Currants.
New Dried Austrian Cherries.
New Seedless Raisins.

For sale at the Family Grocery Store of

GEORGE W. M'CLURE,

346 LIBERTY STREET.

Goods delivered free.

SILK VELVETS--CHEAP.

PHILLIPS'

87

Market Street.

REDUCED.

CAUTION.

We call attention of consumers to the practice of Adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed Oil, Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other Inferior Oils.

Our Land Oil Warranted Pure.

Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be prosecuted against according to law.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI.

PLUSHES and VELVETEENS.

Plaids,

Poplins,

Silks, &c.

REDUCED.

CAUTION.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP,

The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, assists expectoration, abates fever, and allays the tickling which occasions the cough. At this inclement, changable season of the year, Colds are easily taken, and, not relieved at once, may result in Consumption. As a preventive, every family should have a bottle on hand, and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The following is the experience of every one who has tried the Remedy:

PLAIN GROVE, December 27, 1868.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have used for some time Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup in my family, and have always found it an efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable medicine. Yours, truly,

REV. J. E. WHITTEN.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for this Syrup, but if your druggist does not have it, request him to order it. Send by mail upon receipt of price.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEO. A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue, d* PITTSBURGH.

NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, November 11, 1869.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY IN DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.

n26 JAMES E. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY,
98 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, November 23, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 7th, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY,
98 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, November 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable free of Government tax on and after the 30th inst.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 25, 1869.

The demand for money continues heavy, and rates are according to the standing of the borrower. It is difficult to place second class paper at any reasonable rates. First class offerings, backed by good collateral in the shape of Government bonds, or first railroad bonds, or other equally good securities, are taken at from 9 to 10 per cent. What the banks do for customers is at the customary bank rates. Much higher rates are paid by outside borrowers, which are in some instances as high as 2 per cent. a month. Our money market is no exception to the prevailing condition of other commercial points. Even in New York it is out of the question to get money on four months' paper with good collateral at less than 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. "Call loans," of course, are comparatively low, but such loans would not suit parties here, neither would it suit lenders. Any great amount of local bonds or stocks thrown permanently on this market would jam down the price fearfully, to the great sacrifice and loss of the owner who may have hypothecated them.

—In New York the money market remains steady. The *Commercial Advertiser* reports more activity on call loans, but rates continue at 6@7 per cent. The remittances of currency to the West and Southwest, in connection with the pork movement, continue active, and some considerable amounts are also going South. Gross shipments of currency to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and New Orleans have averaged, for the last three days, nearly $1,000,000 per day to-day they liked to exceed that amount, the shipments of two banks alone being over $800,000. The banks having Western connections anticipate that the demand from the pork trade will be continued up to the middle of December, or possibly later; and it is an important feature of the situation that there is money is likely to be returned from the grain sections for meeting this demand, owing to the light amount sent hence for moving the grain crops.

—The reports of failures in the grain trade at various points have introduced a new element of disturbance in the discount market; which, however, affects only one class of paper. The demand for discounts continues very active, prime double name paper continues generally at 12@15 per cent., with exceptions as to per cent., while single names, prime, are 12@24 per cent.

—There was another heavy decline in government bonds to-day, and extended to the entire list of bonds. This, in the face of the heavy purchases of bonds by the Treasury on account of the sinking fund, has greatly surprised holders, and there is considerable rush to sell.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	117½	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds '62	115½	115	114½
U. S. Bonds '64	112½	112½	112
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113½	113
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	115¼	115¼	115
U. S. Bonds '67	115½	115½	115
U. S. Bonds '68	115½	115½	115½
10-40s	107½	107½	107½
Gold	125¾	125¾	124¾
Currency 6s	119½	119½	119½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Nov. 24.	Nov. 25.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold				
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	117¾	—	4,683
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115¼	115	—	—
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	112¾	112	—	33
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115¼	115	—	53
U. S. Bonds, new, 5s, '65	115¾	115	—	—
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	115¾	115¼	—	33
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	115¾	115¼	—	33
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107¾	107¼	—	24

—The gold premium dropped to a lower figure than since 1865. Opening at 125½ it gradually declined to 124¾, and closed with a downward look.

—A glance at our usual telegram reports from the New York Stock Exchange will show some marked changes in quotations to-day. The *Advertiser* remarking upon the late activity in the Northwest, says: A veteran operator, known to be a large holder of the stock, is understood to have sold yesterday about 20,000 shares, after having sold to another operator for a consideration of 1 per cent. the right to "put" any part of 50,000 shares of the stock at 70. It appears to have been intended to "protect" the stock, and on that prospect an advance to 80 was predicted. The whole scheme, however, appears to have miscarried, and the principal "bear" is probably in the market who recently was the largest holder of the stock.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 25, 1869.	10 00 A. M.	11 15 A. M.	12 10, 1 P. M.	2 25 P. M.	3 40 P. M.
New York Central	182½	183½	183½	178¾	177¾
Erie	30	30½	29¾	29¾	29¾
Hudson River		100¾			
Harlem		130½			
Reading	94¾	95	95	93¾	
Michigan Central		130		128	
Michigan Southern	88⅝	88⅝	88	87¼	88⅛
Illinois Central		137½		137	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87	87½	87½	87¼	
Chicago and Northwestern	73½	74	74	74	74½
Do preferred	88½	88¾	88½	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Toledo and Wabash	69¾	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	81	81	81	81	81
St. Paul	58¾	58¾	58	58¾	
St. Paul preferred					
Fort Wayne	86	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Chicago and Alton	140			140	
Ohio and Mississippi		26¾		26¾	
Western Union Telegraph		34¾		35	35¼
Pacific Mail		32¾		32¾	
Adams Express		57½		57½	57½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	18	18		18	18
American Express	31¾	31¾		32	32
United States Express		52		52	52
Merchants Union Express					
Gold	125¾	125¾	125¾	125	124¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	182	177¾		4¼
Erie	28⅝	28¾	⅛	
Hudson River	100¾			
Harlem	130½			
Reading	94¾	99	4¼	
Michigan Central		128		2
Michigan Southern	88⅝	88		87¼
Illinois Central		137		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87	87¼	¼	
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	74	¼	
Do preferred	88¾	88¾		
Rock Island	99½	99½		
Toledo and Wabash	69¾	68¾		¼
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	81	81		
St. Paul	58¾	58		¾
St. Paul preferred				
Fort Wayne	86¾	86¾		
Chicago and Alton	140			
Ohio and Mississippi	26¾	26¾		
Western Union Telegraph	34¾	35	¼	
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾		
Adams Express	57½	57½		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	18	18		
American Express	31¾	32	¼	
United States Express	52	52		
Merchants Union Express				
Gold	125¾	125¾	125	124¾

—At Cincinnati the *Gazette* says that the banks are experiencing a heavy drain of currency to the interior through the checking of country banks and buyers of hogs. At the current prices of hogs, it takes a very large sum of money to handle a few of the porcine animals. The banks have been expecting and preparing for this, but as they see their balances running off, they feel less disposed to discount, while the difficulty which merchants experience in making collections brings all classes of business men to the list of borrowers, and the money market grows more stringent. The banks will do a limited accommodation for depositors at 9@12 per cent., the ruling figure being 10. A few of the more prominent mercantile paper is plenty at 12@15 per cent. per month, and some good paper is offered at 18@24 per cent.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY MORNING, November 26, 1869. }

The oil market yesterday was quiet, with but few transactions reported. At the close we quote refined, November, at 33¾@ bid, and 33¾@ asked. December was holding more firm at 33½@33¾. Crude was dull and firm at 16½, for bbls. or all the year; spot 17c, and December 17¾c. The sales reported were:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls. spot, 60 to 66, at	16¾c
5,000 bbls. s. o. this year at	16¾c
3,000 bbls. s. o. Jan'y to June, 1870, 40 to 42, at	17½c

KEEPING OIL.

300 bbls. t. o. b. cars Pitsb'h, first half Dec.. 33c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 25.—Special Market—Petroleum—crude in bulk dull at 20½ refined easier with a light inquiry at 33½c; November 33½; a contract sold for January and February on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—Delivery business unimportant and prices lower; 32½@33½c for November delivery.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Regular market at 11 A. M. Petroleum dull; crude, 16½; and 26c in bbls; refined 33½@33¾ market dull.

OIL CITY, PA., November 25, 11:00 A. M.—Market entirely nothing doing. Sellers are not disposed to operate. Holders ask 17c on the regular grade.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25, 12:00 M.—Market firm for December with light inquiry for November, weak at 34c. S. W. 33½@ crude 27½; refined 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

ROUSEVILLE, November 25, 11:50 A. M.—Market very dull; tendency downward, no transactions at over $6 00, with plenty of sellers at the above figure.

TITUSVILLE, November 25, 11:45 A. M.—Market very quiet; no transactions; prices nominal at $5 75@6 00.

TARR FARM, November 25, 11:30 A. M.—Holding at $5 00@5 00; nothing doing; market quiet and firm; no sales.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., November 25, 11:50 A. M.—Market very quiet; prices nominal at $5 00@5 50.

OIL CITY, PA., November 25, 11:40 A. M.—Market very quiet at $6 00@6 45.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 25, 11:40 A. M.—Market quiet and dull; nothing doing; offering $5 00@6 00; no sales yet.

TIDIOUTE, PA., November 25, 12:00 M.—Market quiet at $5 75.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25, 11:35 A. M.—November 33½@34c; December 34c. Market stagnant; quotations nominal. Crude, 26½@27c nominally.

NEW YORK, November 25, 2:10 P. M.—Quiet but firm; held 20½@20½c for crude; 33½ for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25, 5:00 P. M.—Market heavy and inactive; very little inquiry, and almost nothing doing; 34c bid for December delivery; 32½c. December, 34½c; crude, 19½c. Sales 25,000 bbls. November at 34½c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Union R. & S. Co.—560 Penna. Oil Works.
Brilliant Oil Works.—265 Kirkpatrick & Lamb.
Not paired Oil Works.—480 Owsten & P.
Commercial O. Works.—660 Peterson & D.
J. Gallagher.—600 H. Palmer.
Fisher Bros.—240 J. Spear.

Total.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

B W Morgan, 50 bbls ref to W Lincoln, Philadelphia.
J M Riter, 120 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Emerett, L S & Co, 25 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Refining Co, 336 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Brandt & Wagner, 56 bbls ref to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.
Montsbmier, K & Co, 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & F, 250 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
Jeffrey Oil Works, 258 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
Titusville Oil Works, 258 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total Philadelphia refined.....1,824 bbls
Total Pittsburgh refined.....50 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Hut Oil and R Co, 288 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Rice Crop of Louisiana.

Advices from the rice growing sections, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, forward the crop, as all harvested. The weather has been exceedingly favorable, and a very full yield for the acreage has been obtained, and previous estimates of an increase of fifty per cent. over last year are confirmed. The total crop last season was 68,995 hogsheads clean, that is 13,183,000 pounds. This year it will be about 20,000,000 pounds. The quality has greatly improved within the past two seasons, as more pains has been taken in the selection of seed, and in the process of threshing and cleaning. Our prime and choice grades will compare favorably with the best Carolina, and, in fact, have supplanted it in this market.

The rapid manner in which the cultivation of this article has increased will be seen from the following table:

Year.	Barrels.	Value.
1865-6	58,915	$999,297
1867	81,985	957,755
1867-8	34,914	261,597
1868-9	68,995	744,668
1869-70	134,433	816,900

The enormous profits which are derived from its culture are certainly calculated to make this a staple product.

A planter in the parish of St. James, last year, received net returns from his commission merchant of $10,000, from the yield of 110 acres of rice. One hundred and twelve barrels of clean to the bushel of rice, about the average, which, at six cents per pound, would give nearly $7,500 per year. The labor in cultivating it is trifling, since it is grown in water, and requiring only to be sown, cut and thrashed, the attention of a single boy being sufficient to guard several acres from the depredations of the rice bird.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 25, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¼ off buying, and par selling.

FLOUR—Firm; unchanged.

WHEAT—Moderately active; sales of No. 1 at 93¾; No. 2 at 89¼@89¾c, closing at 89¼@89¾c. This afternoon Cook market unsettled at 89¾@90c, seller December no No. 2.

CORN—Dull and almost lifeless, opening at 79c and closing at 78¾@78¾c for No. 2, this afternoon dull at 78¼@78¾c, seller December.

OATS—In moderate request; sales of No. 2 at 41@42c; rejected 39@39c.

RYE—Dull and 3@4c lower on No. 2, closing at 76c.

BARLEY—Firm, sales of No. 2 at $1 00@1 04.

HIGH WINES—Firm and closed at 90c.

SUGARS—Firm and unchanged.

PORK—Weak for future delivery; sales at 23 @23 50 cash, $23 50 seller January and February. Lard 7¾c, and closing at 7¾@7¾c seller January; 7¾c seller February.

LIVE HOGS—In good demand and market fairly active and firm at $4 10@$4 90 dividing on 200.

CATTLE—There was a little more doing in sales to-day at $3 25@$4 62½ for common to good cows; $5 50@7 00 for fair to good shipping steers.

HOGS—Active and 5@10c lower at $3 60@3 75 for common to fair; $3 75@3 90 for fair to good; $3 90@4 10 for good to choice; $4 15@4 25 for extra, and $4 30 for extra prime lots.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 25.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 05. Corn scarce and higher—ear, 75@76c; shelled, 74@75c. Oats unchanged and sold at 50c and is in demand. Rye dull and unchanged at 95@96c. Barley unchanged. Lard dull at 23½@23½c. Tobacco less firm but unchanged; sales of 200 hhds at 5@12½c. Whisky dull, and prime dropping; small sales at $1 01. Provisions—Mess pork dull and lower; $23 75@24 00 for cash. Bacon in large supply, and the market ruling dull; 10c. was the top for the week; large buyers hold back, and this afternoon quotations are nominally unchanged; shoulders 12½c; clear rib 15½c; clear sides 16½c. Hams—sugar cured hams 21c; canvassed 22c; plain 20c. Lard—sales 500 tierces prime steam at 16½c; kettle 17c. Butter in fair demand at 30@32c for choice; 28@30c for fair to good. Cheese quiet at 15@16c for prime to choice. Eggs quiet with moderate supply at 32@33c. Petroleum—Crude 16½c; refined 33½c. Coffee dull; sales 250 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar heavy; sales 400 hhds New Orleans at 9½@10c. Molasses heavy. Petroleum quiet at 26c for crude, and 52c for refined. Hops steady at 20@25c for American. Linseed oil dull at 90@95c. Potatoes in fair supply and dull at $2 00@2 50 for new mess; $3 50@3 75 for old do; $2 50@2 60 for new mess, seller January, at $2 00. Beef steady; sales 200 bbls at $9 00@12 00 for plain mess; $13 00@15 00 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 141 tierces at $12 50@13 00 for prime and $16 50@17 00 for mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 180 bbls at $18@21 for old, and $26@28 for new. Cut meats dull and heavy; pickled hams 12½c; pickled bellies 12½c; pickled shoulders 10½c; middles quiet; sales 85 boxes city at 17½c for short clear and 16½c for long clear; sales 100 boxes Cincinnati cut, and 50 do short ribbed. Lard a shade firmer for kettle rendered; sales 100 tierces at 17½c for tierce; 18c for keg; 17¾c for tierces steam, seller January and February, at 18@18½c. Green meats dull and heavy; 12½c for hams. Cheese quiet. Freights to Liverpool dull and declining.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 25.—Grain quiet; middlings 27½c. Flour in fair demand; extra family $6 50@7 00; fancy $7 00@7 50. Corn—Sales 5,000 bushels at 70c. Oats 50c on arrival. Rye in fair demand and active at 90@95c; sales 49 bbls at $7 50@8 25. Tobacco firm; sales 3,000 hhds for home and export. Lard in tierces 17½@18c, and in buckets 19@19½c. Bacon—Mess pork, $23 75 bbl.

CORNMEAL—Sales of kilns dried at $1 05@1 10 per bush.

CHARRINGTON—Sales at $12@13 per bbl as to quality, the latter figure for very choice unfavorited, and but few selling at the latter figure.

MINCE MEAT—We quote Atmore's mince meat at 16c by Express or barrel.

CIDER—We quote at $6 @6 50 per bbl as to quality and size of barrel. Receipts good.

CHEESE—The market is quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 16c; Hamburg at 18½c; Ohio Factory at 13c; Ohio Goshen at 20c; New York Goshen at 21c; Sweitzer 20@22c, and Limberger 18@20c per lb.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good and slow of sale at $15@22 per ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3½@3½c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 7@8c per lb; dried peaches at 11½@13c per lb for halves, quarters at 9@10c per lb, and pared 10@20c per lb. We quote peas at $2 50 per bushel, and blackberries at 13@16c per lb.

LARD OIL—Demand good. We quote No. 1 at $1 42@1 45, and No. 2 $1 05 per gallon.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 00@3 50 per bbl.

HOGS—Sales in a retail way of dressed at $11 25@12 50 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—We quote live chickens at 5@6c per lb; per the coop as to the size; dressed with giblets out 12@15c per lb; dressed turkeys 16@18c; dressed ducks 17c; dressed geese 7@8; $1 00 each, quails $2 75@3 00 per dozen, wild ducks $5 00@6 00 per dozen, and venison saddles at 12c per lb.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 95@$1; shorts at $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality per cwt.

ONIONS—Dull; choice are held at 75@90c per bush.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand for peachblows at 55@60c per bush. From country wagons sales are making in a retail way at 60@65c per bush. Jersey sweets are scarce and in demand at $5 50 per bbl for choice.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand, and market firm at 55@61 for No. 1 geese feathers, and for good to prime 58@59c per lb.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 per bbl, and in the trade at $1 90 per barrel.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 05; common rectified, $1 10; proof rectified at $1 15; corn whisky $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25; and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 per gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high prices, nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 per gallon.

LIME—We quote Eastern white lime at $1 75, and Cleveland at $2 25 per barrel.

SEEDS—We quote flax seed at $2 40 per bush, clover and timothy seed is nominal in price, the former quoted at $7 00@8 00 per bush., and the latter at $4 00 per bush.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand for the best brands of flour, but we have no change to note in prices. All red winter wheat flour may be quoted at $5 75@6 25 per barrel, and but little selling above the figure. Good to choice spring sells at $5 50@6 00 per barrel. Common and inferior grades are nominal in price.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 75 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 00@4 50 per cwt, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is very little movement in grain of any kind. Red winter wheat is nominally $1 10@1 18 per bush for good to choice. On the track new ear corn is quiet at 70@73c per bush, and prime old yellow shelled or ear 90@95c per bush. very choice rye is held in Elevators at $1 04@1 06 per bush. Barley is dull and nominal as to quality. We quoted fair to choice at $1 10@1 20, and extra and Canadian at $1 25@1 30 per bushel. Common and inferior grades of barley are nominal and not quotable.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY MORNING, November 26, 1869. }

The oil market yesterday was quiet, with but few transactions reported. At the close we quote refined, November, at 33¾c bid, and 33¾c asked. December was holding more firm at 33½@33¾c. Crude was dull and firm at 16½c, for s. o. all the year; spot 17c, and December 17¾c. The sales reported were:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls. spot, 60 to 66, at	16¾c
5,000 bbls. s. o. this year at	16¾c
3,000 bbls. s. o. Jan'y to June, 1870, 40 to 42, at	17½c

KEEPING OIL.

300 bbls. t. o. b. cars Pitsb'h, first half Dec.. 33c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 25.—Special Market—Petroleum—crude in bulk dull at 20½; refined easier with a light inquiry at 33½c; November 33½; a contract sold for January and February on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—Delivery business unimportant and prices lower; 32½@33½c for November delivery.

NEW YORK, November 25.—Regular market at 11 A. M. Petroleum dull; crude, 16½; and 26c in bbls; refined 33½@33¾ market dull.

OIL CITY, PA., November 25, 11:00 A. M.—Market entirely nothing doing. Sellers are not disposed to operate. Holders ask 17c on the regular grade.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25, 12:00 M.—Market firm for December with light inquiry for November, weak at 34c. S. W. 33½@ crude 27½; refined 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

ROUSEVILLE, November 25, 11:50 A. M.—Market very dull; tendency downward, no transactions at over $6 00, with plenty of sellers at the above figure.

TITUSVILLE, November 25, 11:45 A. M.—Market very quiet; no transactions; prices nominal at $5 75@6 00.

TARR FARM, November 25, 11:30 A. M.—Holding at $5 00@5 00; nothing doing; market quiet and firm; no sales.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., November 25, 11:50 A. M.—Market very quiet; prices nominal at $5 00@5 50.

OIL CITY, PA., November 25, 11:40 A. M.—Market very quiet at $6 00@6 45.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 25, 11:40 A. M.—Market quiet and dull; nothing doing; offering $5 00@6 00; no sales yet.

TIDIOUTE, PA., November 25, 12:00 M.—Market quiet at $5 75.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25, 11:35 A. M.—November 33½@34c; December 34c. Market stagnant; quotations nominal. Crude, 26½@27c nominally.

NEW YORK, November 25, 2:10 P. M.—Quiet but firm; held 20½@20½c for crude; 33½ for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25, 5:00 P. M.—Market heavy and inactive; very little inquiry, and almost nothing doing; 34c bid for December delivery; 32½c. December, 34½c; crude, 19½c. Sales 25,000 bbls. November at 34½c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Union R. & S. Co.—560 Penna. Oil Works.
Brilliant Oil Works.—265 Kirkpatrick & Lamb.
Not paired Oil Works.—480 Owsten & P.
Commercial O. Works.—660 Peterson & D.
J. Gallagher.—600 H. Palmer.
Fisher Bros.—240 J. Spear.

Total.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

B W Morgan, 50 bbls ref to W Lincoln, Philadelphia.
J M Riter, 120 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Emerett, L S & Co, 25 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Refining Co, 336 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Brandt & Wagner, 56 bbls ref to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.
Montsbmier, K & Co, 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & F, 250 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Jeffrey Oil Works, 258 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
Titusville Oil Works, 258 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total Philadelphia refined.....1,824 bbls
Total Pittsburgh refined.....50 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Hut Oil and R Co, 288 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Rice Crop of Louisiana.

Advices from the rice growing sections, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, forward the crop, as all harvested. The weather has been exceedingly favorable, and a very full yield for the acreage has been obtained, and previous estimates of an increase of fifty per cent. over last year are confirmed. The total crop last season was 68,995 hogsheads clean, that is 13,183,000 pounds. This year it will be about 20,000,000 pounds. The quality has greatly improved within the past two seasons, as more pains has been taken in the selection of seed, and in the process of threshing and cleaning. Our prime and choice grades will compare favorably with the best Carolina, and, in fact, have supplanted it in this market.

The rapid manner in which the cultivation of this article has increased will be seen from the following table:

Year.	Barrels.	Value.
1865-6	58,915	$999,297
1867	81,985	957,755
1867-8	34,914	261,597
1868-9	68,995	744,668
1869-70	134,433	816,900

The enormous profits which are derived from its culture are certainly calculated to make this a staple product.

A planter in the parish of St. James, last year, received net returns from his commission merchant of $10,000, from the yield of 110 acres of rice. One hundred and twelve barrels of clean to the bushel of rice, about the average, which, at six cents per pound, would give nearly $7,500 per year. The labor in cultivating it is trifling, since it is grown in water, and requiring only to be sown, cut and thrashed, the attention of a single boy being sufficient to guard several acres from the depredations of the rice bird.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 25, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¼ off buying, and par selling.

FLOUR—Firm; unchanged.

WHEAT—Moderately active; sales of No. 1 at 93¾; No. 2 at 89¼@89¾c, closing at 89¼@89¾c. This afternoon Cook market unsettled at 89¾@90c, seller December no No. 2.

CORN—Dull and almost lifeless, opening at 79c and closing at 78¾@78¾c for No. 2, this afternoon dull at 78¼@78¾c, seller December.

OATS—In moderate request; sales of No. 2 at 41@42c; rejected 39@39c.

RYE—Dull and 3@4c lower on No. 2, closing at 76c.

BARLEY—Firm, sales of No. 2 at $1 00@1 04.

HIGH WINES—Firm and closed at 90c.

SUGARS—Firm and unchanged.

PORK—Weak for future delivery; sales at 23 @23 50 cash, $23 50 seller January and February. Lard 7¾c, and closing at 7¾@7¾c seller January; 7¾c seller February.

LIVE HOGS—In good demand and market fairly active and firm at $4 10@$4 90 dividing on 200.

CATTLE—There was a little more doing in sales to-day at $3 25@$4 62½ for common to good cows; $5 50@7 00 for fair to good shipping steers.

HOGS—Active and 5@10c lower at $3 60@3 75 for common to fair; $3 75@3 90 for fair to good; $3 90@4 10 for good to choice; $4 15@4 25 for extra, and $4 30 for extra prime lots.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 25.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 05. Corn scarce and higher—ear, 75@76c; shelled, 74@75c. Oats unchanged and sold at 50c and is in demand. Rye dull and unchanged at 95@96c. Barley unchanged. Lard dull at 23½@23½c. Tobacco less firm but unchanged; sales of 200 hhds at 5@12½c. Whisky dull, and prime dropping; small sales at $1 01. Provisions—Mess pork dull and lower; $23 75@24 00 for cash. Bacon in large supply, and the market ruling dull; 10c. was the top for the week; large buyers hold back, and this afternoon quotations are nominally unchanged; shoulders 12½c; clear rib 15½c; clear sides 16½c. Hams—sugar cured hams 21c; canvassed 22c; plain 20c. Lard—sales 500 tierces prime steam at 16½c; kettle 17c. Butter in fair demand at 30@32c for choice; 28@30c for fair to good. Cheese quiet at 15@16c for prime to choice. Eggs quiet with moderate supply at 32@33c. Petroleum—Crude 16½c; refined 33½c. Coffee dull; sales 250 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar heavy; sales 400 hhds New Orleans at 9½@10c. Molasses heavy. Petroleum quiet at 26c for crude, and 52c for refined. Hops steady at 20@25c for American. Linseed oil dull at 90@95c. Potatoes in fair supply and dull at $2 00@2 50 for new mess; $3 50@3 75 for old do; $2 50@2 60 for new mess, seller January, at $2 00. Beef steady; sales 200 bbls at $9 00@12 00 for plain mess; $13 00@15 00 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 141 tierces at $12 50@13 00 for prime and $16 50@17 00 for mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 180 bbls at $18@21 for old, and $26@28 for new. Cut meats dull and heavy; pickled hams 12½c; pickled bellies 12½c; pickled shoulders 10½c; middles quiet; sales 85 boxes city at 17½c for short clear and 16½c for long clear; sales 100 boxes Cincinnati cut, and 50 do short ribbed. Lard a shade firmer for kettle rendered; sales 100 tierces at 17½c for tierce; 18c for keg; 17¾c for tierces steam, seller January and February, at 18@18½c. Green meats dull and heavy; 12½c for hams. Cheese quiet. Freights to Liverpool dull and declining.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 25.—Grain quiet; middlings 27½c. Flour in fair demand; extra family $6 50@7 00; fancy $7 00@7 50. Corn—Sales 5,000 bushels at 70c. Oats 50c on arrival. Rye in fair demand and active at 90@95c; sales 49 bbls at $7 50@8 25. Tobacco firm; sales 3,000 hhds for home and export. Lard in tierces 17½@18c, and in buckets 19@19½c. Bacon—Mess pork, $23 75 bbl.

CORNMEAL—Sales of kilns dried at $1 05@1 10 per bush.

CHARRINGTON—Sales at $12@13 per bbl as to quality, the latter figure for very choice unfavorited, and but few selling at the latter figure.

MINCE MEAT—We quote Atmore's mince meat at 16c by Express or barrel.

CIDER—We quote at $6 @6 50 per bbl as to quality and size of barrel. Receipts good.

CHEESE—The market is quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 16c; Hamburg at 18½c; Ohio Factory at 13c; Ohio Goshen at 20c; New York Goshen at 21c; Sweitzer 20@22c, and Limberger 18@20c per lb.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good and slow of sale at $15@22 per ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3½@3½c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 7@8c per lb; dried peaches at 11½@13c per lb for halves, quarters at 9@10c per lb, and pared 10@20c per lb. We quote peas at $2 50 per bushel, and blackberries at 13@16c per lb.

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The Daily Commercial.

THE PEABODY OBSEQUIES.

The Funeral at Westminster Abbey—The Attendance Around the Grave—The Religious Ceremonies.

[From the London Correspondence (November 12) of the New York Tribune.]

It was a dull, cold, steel-colored sky that overhung London to-day, even until after one o'clock; but the poor of London brought their rags and shivering limbs to line the path by which the cortege of George Peabody was to enter the Abbey. And surely none of the great and wealthy gentlemen who followed could doubt that there is plenty of room still left for Peabody's, and plenty of need for their munificence. But they who, perhaps, of all others would have dropped genuine tears on the breast of this bountiful friend were sturdily kept back by beadles and policemen. "None can be admitted without mourning." This announcement on the cards of admission to the Abbey was understood by the officials to refer not to pangs of the heart but bands on the hat. I cannot help thinking that London would have witnessed a more impressive funeral of the benefactor of the poor, had it been arranged that through the crowd of gentlemen and ladies in attendance, all dressed in black, in sable hats, hung with crape, and a procession of the poor permitted to pass through and look into the grave. Alas, how long it would have been!

A limited space was left open to the public where they could at least hear the chants, and it was crowded. The space open to those who had tickets was by no means crowded, and among the distinguished men who formed the accompaniment of the corpse through the Abbey, there were, it must be confessed, conspicuous absences. Some had even expected that the Prince of Wales would have represented his mother's publicly-expressed sorrow on the occasion; but he was fulfilling the duties of his position by following the hounds in Windsor Park, and was under the necessity of witnessing the performance at the Gaiety Theater in the evening. So the carriage he sent was empty, as was the chair of the Lord Mayor elect, prepared for him. The vulgar, however, did not seem to appreciate H. R. H.'s motive for absenting himself if they knew them, and some pretty severe expressions on the subject were current. The people in the nave, where I stood seemed to me—both ladies and gentlemen—chiefly Americans, and indeed I recognized many of them as Americans, Sir Curtis Lampson and Mr. Motley had taken great care that all Americans who desired to attend should have tickets, and as London has long been thronged with our countrymen, there is no wonder that they should have occupied so much space. Nevertheless, the nave was only half full, and, having witnessed the funeral here of Lord Palmerston, I could not help recognizing the immense contrast between the numbers and the distinction of those who were then present and those who did homage to the remains of George Peabody. Do the great middle and upper classes of England really in their hearts honor such immense and wholesale giving as Mr. Peabody's, and believe the standard he has set up for the almost fabulous wealth of this kingdom a good one?

Old things die hard in England, yet they die. The other day when the Queen entered London to open the Victoria Docks, she left behind the liveried footmen, that the latter presently gave signs that "under their plush and powder they were mortal," and she entered in her carriage unattended. On Lord Mayor's day the most antique features of the show were all left out. But here at Mr. Peabody's funeral—though it was by far the simplest I ever saw in the Abbey—there was preserved the absurd and the wretched individual who is employed by the undertaker to bound before the hearse in black boots with the huge black plumes, exactly as Italian sellers of plaster casts convey their goods. When this dangerous object with his load of funeral feathers nearly everybody smiled; some of the young were even surprised into a laugh; and when the insignia of magnificent mourning excite the ribbles one would say it was about time for them to disappear.

The morning, as I have said, had been gray and gloomy, but simply before the choristers entered, and as they moved up the nave chanting, the sun shone out, and, its light being broken up by the little, square window-panes, threw a great mass of beams across the grave. Through the grand old building the light stole, caught from window to window, projecting their stained hues on the somber pillars and walls, lighting up the arm of a saint here, the sword of a warrior there, revealing all along the sides of the nave and the posts' corner the trumps of fame and the wings of angels. And with these hints and transformations of the sunshine the sweet notes of the boy-choristers, of which there were twenty (the choir in all having forty voices), blended, and seemed to translate for the ear the harmonies and hues of the light.

The center of the nave was covered with black cloth, as was the whole area of the western end where the body was deposited, the grave itself having around it a square line of white. When the body was descending there was something impressive in the scene and its surroundings. Conspicuous beyond and above it was the figure of William Pitt, with lifted arm, as if his very attitude were reminding his country of how his voice had defended in its struggling infancy the colony which had produced this benefactor of England. Immediately opposite the new grave was the memorial tablet inscribed as raised by "citizens of Massachusetts" to Sir William Howe, who led in the siege of Boston, and offered to the colonies that enmity on condition of laying down their arms, which not all the darkness of their prospects at the time could induce them to accept. And yet a little further on was the tomb of the poor young Major Andre, on whose suffusions Grattan could, even while he pitied him, because the night of America to be free should be was involved. On this tomb is carved a representation of the capture of Andre, while one of Washington's staff-aiding behind him holds his hand stretched to his eyes. All these men were the witnesses who stood around silently calling up the events which, after less than a century, were followed by the burial in this more concentrated spot in Great Britain of one who had begun life as a three-foot boy, and had lived to greet the Queen and her subjects in her debt. And above them all arose the windows, with their transfigured sages, apostles and knights, who shed down their richest hues upon the grave of the American, as saying: "He is one of us; he is the knight who encountered the dragon of pauperism, the prince who ruled from the heart of the people, the saint who gave men bread, the apostle who brought final tidings to the poor; he is our brother."

But while the scene had thus some traits of historical impressiveness about it, it was impossible to be unreal if of a modern epoch. Perhaps it is impossible to have forms of this kind simple without being bold. One longed that there should have, at least, been around the coffin some tender hands to scatter it some less ordered flowers than white camellias needfully arranged, in a cross, which were its only ornament. The American officials and the ladies who followed it—the families of Messrs. Motley, Morgan, Burgess, and one or two others—were, of course, solemn and decorous, and could be no more. Mr. Gladstone, Arthur Phelps, Miss Coutts, almost the only people of note present, seemed impressed by the occasion; but we all experienced a certain relief in the weeping of a girl who followed alone—the one touch of personal feeling manifested. Nor was the tunic allegation rendered with the full taste and feeling as I fancy it would have been had Dean Stanley (who had telegraphed from Italy his desire that Mr. Peabody should be buried in the Abbey) been present. The chant to which the procession had moved toward the choir had been impressive and plaintive, but the subsequent pieces were more intricate than sweet, and when the choristers were singing around the grave, a hundred yards distant from the organ, there were some faults of harmony between the two. We all did, however, the last piece sung was a notable exception. It was beautiful in itself and was sung with true feeling. It was the music of Handel, and the singers seemed to feel, and so made the people feel, the soft and pathetic cheerfulness of the closing passages:

"His body is buried in peace
But his name liveth evermore."

The other pieces consisted of two by Dr. Croft, "Thou knowest, Lord," and "I heard a voice from Heaven," and one by Purcell, "In the midst of life." When all was over, the organist gave a grand rendering of the "Dead March in Saul," and the crowd crept slowly round the grave whose dust marked the end of the wealthiest private man of this age. On the plain coffin, with its cross of white flowers, was written:

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq.,
Born 18 February, 1795,
At Danvers, Massachusetts,
Died in London,
4 November, 1869.

One other comment suggests itself. The most enthusiastic admirer of the Book of Common Prayer present must, I think, have felt that there are times and cases wherein the rigid formula might be relaxed, and some spontaneous utterance allowed. The Rev. Lord John Thynne, (Sub-Dean of Westminster), read the burial service clearly and solemnly, but how might it have thrilled the audience had he let his book for the moment, and uttered the thankfulness of the last years around him that one rich man, at any rate had found the needle's eye, and knew how to sell what he had for the noble satisfaction of giving it! For instance, how truly eloquent would it have been in this particular case to have recorded nobleman when he closed the prayer ending with "Come, ye blessed of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world"—been able to add the words added in the Bible, "for I was an hungered and ye gave me meat!"

It would indeed be a great error to measure the feelings of the masses of the English people by the apathy of the wealthier classes to the events of to-day. The hearts of the people may be best felt in the press, which takes the place of many old ceremonies of expression. And though I doubt that his life and bounty will never be regarded as ideals of London Change, I am sure that there is no living Prince or Queen who has in this generation gained such a hold upon the deep heart of the lower classes here as George Peabody. There is no hour of the day when they may not be seen hanging around his bronze statue, gazing upon it as on a god. He had the two qualities which really go to make the Anglo-Saxon saint of this present time; he could make more money than other people, and he could give it away more freely than others. He recognized the sacredness of money, and detested the deeper forms lurking in it. He would do for John Wesley's model Christian who "gets all he can, saves all he can, gives all he can." He was not stricken by his money, nor sacrificed life to the means of life. As Mr. Gladstone said, "He has shown us how a man can be master of his wealth, instead of being its slave." Were his motive fame, he would still deserve vast credit for the wisdom which could reject a little and prefer the kind he has got.

The Duke of Norfolk is to receive the Garter which belonged to the late Lord Derby. His Grace is quite young, having come of age not many years since; but the objections of his youth and his Roman Catholicism are overcome by the fact that as Earl Marshal of England he is the highest nobleman not belonging to the royal family. In the probable elevation of Sir John Lincoln, M. P., for the Isle of Wight, to the Peerage, the Manchester *Guardian* notices the fact that it will be the first time since the Reformation on which an English Roman Catholic was called to the Upper House. Peerages have been called out of abeyance in favor of Roman Catholics, as was done in the case of the Baronies of Camoys and Beaumont, but there has been no new creation.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of proper payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Blackmore & Sims, Liverpool, Ohio	3
Cherry Samuel, New Plymouth, Ohio	3
Keller H. D. S., Rockport, Ind.	3
Patterson Mrs. Mary H., Pattersons Mills, Pa.	3

LAST opportunity of seeing Lucille Western to-morrow night.

CLIFF STREET.—This street, between Cassett and Ledlie, is in a most wretched condition, and those who are compelled to travel it are each night out of patience. If the street is not put in passable condition, very soon, they will raise a horse! a horse! shout somebody's care, so they threaten.

FESTIVAL.—The Brotherhood of St. Joseph will celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary in a grand festival to be given at Lafayette Hall this evening. The arrangements made by the manager warrants the belief that the occasion will be one of rare enjoyment to those who participate.

WATER CONNECTION.—Workmen are employed making water connections on Wylie avenue, between Tunnehill and Crawford streets.

LINCOLN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Dedication of the New School Building at Torrens—Programme of Exercises.

On Saturday (to-morrow) afternoon, the splendid new school building just completed in the Twenty-first ward, and located at Torrens station, will be particularly dedicated with appropriate exercises. We gave a detailed description of the building at the time of the approval of the plans, and it is only necessary to state now that the school house is one of the most complete, comfortable and convenient in the city. It is three stories in height, contains twelve rooms, and is ample for the accommodation of all the pupils who are admissible to it. Its opening will mark a new era in the progress of common school education in the ward; and it is to be hoped that in some of the adjoining districts, where the school cause is languishing for want of proper buildings, a spirit of emulation will be aroused, which will culminate in the erection of better buildings and the consequent organization of better schools. The building about to be dedicated is a credit to the citizens of the ward and an honor to the Board, who have accomplished its erection after no small amount of labor, and in the face of no inconsiderable opposition. But now, since the building is up, and its manifold advantages are about to be realized, all can join heartily in the dedicatory ceremonies, and go to work with a determination to support the school with an enlarged liberality—leaving nothing undone which will in any way contribute to its advancement or increase its usefulness.

The dedication will commence at two o'clock Saturday afternoon, when the following programme will be observed:

"Greeting Song," by pupils. Organization. Prayer, by Rev. J. T. Williams. Dedicatory speech, by Rev. J. S. Hawk. Dedicatory prayer, by Rev. J. Gilfillan. "Our Public Schools, their Mission, by George Lindsey. "Our Boys and Girls," by Thomas Dean, A. M. "Our Parents and Teachers—their Duty and Responsibility," by Rev. Chapman. "Our School Board," by Hon. P. Shannon. The following will be interspersed with music by the pupils, and by the Quartette Club. The public are cordially invited to attend.

LUCILLE WESTERN matinee Saturday afternoon. Last appearance but one.

A Handsome Improvement Contemplated.

The Common Council of Allegheny, last evening, concurred in the action of the Select Council in the adoption of a resolution to authorize the construction of an iron fence around the Second ward public square, or that quarter of the Diamond upon which the City Hall stands. This fence will cost the city five dollars and fifty cents per lineal foot, and eight hundred feet will be required to enclose the square, thus upsetting an expenditure of $4,400. Our sister city, since the park project was inaugurated, is making rapid strides in the way of encouraging the ornamental and the beautiful. Several members objected to the large expenditure, but the opinion prevailed that the fence should be in keeping with the hall and with the other improvements made or in contemplation in the near future. This will be found to be sound economy, as the fence, when once constructed, will last for a generation to come, without any other repair than a little paint every few years. The Third ward square, which also lies open, will be reserved for a park, and not yet for circus exhibitions, political meetings, etc.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., County Recorder, Thursday, November 25, 1869:

Isaac Stevens to Diego Foley, September 1, 1868; lot in in Bergin ville, Lower St. Clair township, 26 by 150 feet.....$250

Wm. Kechner to Rezin Hiers, October 3, 1869; lot in Boydstown, Lower St. Clair township, 25 by 100 feet.....$300

Wm. C. Bergin to John M. Canon, October 1, 1868; 58 perches near the village of Noblestown.....$500

Thomas Bakewell to John A. Caughey, August 28, 1869; 6 acres in Ross township.....$5,300

Adam Leader to Frederick Langenbacher; lot on Jane street, East Birmingham, 25 by 60 feet.....$1,050

Mary A. Sinclair to David Clark, Dec. 30, 1868; lot in Versailles township, fronting 229 feet on the Connellsville Railroad.....$650

Zacharias Gillespie, Wm. M. McCallen and Joseph Klich to Louis Loth, lot on Chartiers street, Allegheny 20 by 140 feet.....$800

Watson Whitfield to Jacob Helbling; Nov. 10, 1869; lot in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 25 feet on Hatfield street, by 100 feet to Mulberry alley.....1,100

SATURDAY night, the Child Stealer.
Positively last appearance this season.

The Holy Land.

Rabbi Sneersohn, who lived twenty-six years in Jerusalem, has arrived in this city, and proposes to deliver a lecture at the Synagogue, on Eighth street, on Tuesday evening next, on the subject of the Holy Land. Rabbi Sneersohn comes to us with a most excellent reputation as a lecturer, and as he speaks of scenes with which he is thoroughly familiar the matter of his discourse must be very interesting. A New York contemporary says: "The lectures of this learned Rabbi are specially interesting by the peculiar manner in which he understands to bring the locality vividly before the eyes of his audience. It is partly owing to the Oriental costume which he wears on these occasions, partly to the language he employs. His language is biblical and at times highly poetical. It is as if the Holy Land itself was addressing us." Tickets for the lecture will be for sale at the book stores.

The Defaulting Freight Agent—An Exaggeration Corrected.

Inquiry at headquarters has developed the fact that the reported defalcation of a freight agent of the Connellsville Railroad Company, published in the east, was greatly exaggerated. The facts are these: Some weeks since the officers of the Company discovered a deficiency in the account of the freight agent at Pittsburgh Station, when he was at once suspended and his books placed in the hands of the Auditor for adjustment. Subsequent investigation showed him to have misappropriated some seventeen hundred dollars of the Company's funds, which amount however will not be lost to the Company, as the agent's bondsmen are fully responsible for it. The freight agent was, of course, summarily dismissed, and Mr. H. Sours, a worthy and efficient gentleman, appointed in his place.

FAREWELL benefit of Lucille Western, and last appearance but one.

INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT BY A BLIND MAN.—Mr. Whalen, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of culture and experience as a teacher, and blind, will deliver a lecture this evening, in the Public School hall, Fifteenth and Penn streets, (Ralston district.) This lecture will be one of very great interest, both to children and adults, and will be accompanied with interesting experiments, illustrating the method of teaching the deaf and blind. Mr. Whalen is a very fluent talker, and we desire to please his audience. The commodious hall should be crowded. On Tuesday evening next he will deliver a lecture in the Third United Presbyterian Church, Diamond street, between Grant and Ross.

ENGLAND TO ITALY.—There was a large and intelligent audience present at the Academy of Music last evening, to hear the lecture of J. Hyatt Smith, on the subject of "England to Italy." We do not remember having ever seen an audience better pleased than that of last evening. The lecture was brimful of good things. Mr. Smith is a very engaging lecturer. To-night he will give the "Rhine" in the course; his subject being "From the Pope to the Pyramids." Those who attended on all who heard him last evening will desire to hear him again this evening. He certainly deserves to have a crowded audience.

ARRESTED ON A REQUISITION.—Officer Mitchell, of Cincinnati, yesterday arrested in this city, on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, an old man and his wife, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. It is alleged that they received and sold $10,000 worth of human hair, which had been stolen. It is not explained where the thieves got that unusually large stock of material for wigs, switches, curls, bean-catchers, chignons, waterfalls, etc., etc. The accused are Israelites, but their names are not known. They were taken back to Cincinnati.

SATURDAY night, Child Stealer.
Positively last appearance this season.

THE DRUMMER BOY OF SHILOH.—This patriotic play will be produced at the Academy of Music, under the direction of the Grand Army of the Republic, on Monday evening next. It will only be performed for one week, and it behooves those who wish to see it to secure their seats at once, which they can do to-day at the office of Lee S. Smith, 129 Smithfield street. The play will have a good cast, and will, in all other respects be properly placed upon the stage.

THE KINGDOM OF THE POPES.—Rev. John Dowling, D. D., a distinguished divine and historian, will, we learn, shortly visit this city, and deliver a lecture on the subject of "The Kingdom of the Popes Antagonistic to the Kingdom of Christ." Dr. Dowling is said to be a most eloquent speaker, and the subject to be discussed is one of importance at this time, he will doubtless be a large and intelligent audience to hear him.

SATURDAY night, last appearance this season of Lucille Western.

A THREATENING PAUPER.—Yesterday morning a man named John Lafferty, claiming to be in destitute circumstances, called on Mr. McGonigle, Secretary of the Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny, and solicited assistance. As the Secretary did not respond promptly to his request, he became very violent, and threatened to enforce his demands. He was hauled into the custody of an officer, and will have his necessities relieved at the Workhouse.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT—SKULL FRACTURED.—On Wednesday evening, as Mr. A. E. Bennett, proprietor of a feed store on Canal street, East Birmingham, was driving a pair of spirited horses along Second avenue, in this city, they became fractious, and in endeavoring to check them up he was thrown to the ground. One of the animals tramped upon his thigh, breaking the bone in three places. His skull was also fractured.

BLACK AND TAN PUP FOUND.—Officer John Moore yesterday found on Fifth avenue, near Market street, a black and tan pup, with a collar about his neck, inscribed "S. W. Richards." The owner can get it by calling on Officer Moore, at corner Fifth avenue and Market street.

FRIDAY, benefit of Lucile Western.
Only night of Leah the Forsaken.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—A man named Leonard Hartman was yesterday arrested and locked up in the watch house, on suspicion of being a professional thief. There being no evidence to substantiate the suspicion, he was discharged.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Lucille Western will take her farewell benefit this evening, and will appear as "Leah, the Forsaken," in an adaptation from Mosenthal's "Deborah." This is a very effective drama, and affords Miss Western a fine field for the display of her peculiar abilities in passionate scenes. She will be supported by Mr. Herne, who is careful and, in many respects, an excellent actor.

THEATER.—The Hofer Tyrolean troupe, the Comedian Andrews, Jennie Benson the clog dancer, and Clara Burgh the jig dancer, are all in the programme for this evening, and a fine entertainment is assured.

VARIETIES THEATER.—Mr. Beamer has a very clever company of comedians, vocalists and dancers, and the programme for this evening will be unusually attractive. There is no more agreeable place to spend an hour or two than at the Varieties.

MUSEUM.—The Man Fish continues to make his natatorial plunges day and evening, while the bearded lady holds her levees as usual. The attractions at the Museum are such as every head of a family should take his family to see.

Two more nights of Lucille Western.
Supported by Mr. J. A. Herne.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Report of the Street Committee—The Paid Fire Department Question—Miscellaneous Business.

Allegheny Councils held a semi-monthly meeting last evening, in their respective chambers, city building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McGRIER.....*President.*
J. R. OXLEY.....*Clerk.*

The Council was organized at half-past seven o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. Callery, Faulkner, Hall, Long, Morrison, Patterson, C. C. Patterson, A. Phillips, Riddle, Reiter, Wettach and President McGrier.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

ONLY ONE PETITION.

Mr. MORRISON presented a petition for the opening of Ravine street. Referred to the Street Committee.

THE GAS LAMPS.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered a resolution instructing the Gas Company to appoint suitable persons to light the gas lamps in the city at the proper hours and keep the same in good order.

The PRESIDENT stated that it was the duty of the Mayor to have his police attend to such matters, and with this explanation the resolution was withdrawn.

THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Mr. HALL offered a resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to fit up the rear room of the Treasurer's Office repainted and refurnished. The resolution was adopted. Common Council non-concurred.

THE SECOND WARD SQUARE TO BE ORNAMENTED WITH AN IRON FENCE.

Mr RIDDLE submitted a report from the Committee on City Property setting forth that they had advertised for proposals for ornamenting an iron fence around the Second Ward Square, in pursuance of the resolution of Councils. The lowest bid received was that of Long & Stewart & Co., of Pittsburgh, at $5 50 per lineal foot, The Committee hesitated to award the contract, they offered the resolution, however, that the contract be awarded Messrs. Cochrane & Co., and the rules being suspended, the resolution was read three times and passed finally.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented a report from the Street Committee, of which the following is an abstract:

GRADING AND PAVING ASSESSMENTS.

In relation to the petition from owners of property on Market street, praying for an equitable adjustment of the cost of grading and paving of said street, the Committee reviewed the whole matter and conferred with the Solicitor who gave as his opinion that the assessment must be made equitably on the foot front, as a matter of law, in a difference how good the case of petitioners may be as a matter of equity. The Committee therefore report adversely to granting the prayer of petitioners.

The committee reported adversely to the petition for a trunk sewer on Anderson street, from Locock to Isabella, on the ground that a large number of the property holders were opposed to the same.

THE SEWERAGE LAW.

The committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council of the City of Allegheny, That the City Engineer be and and he is hereby authorized to have printed, in pamphlet form, one hundred copies of his report, submitted in 1867, on a system of sewerage for Allegheny, for the information of the citizens.

The Committee had before them the petition for the opening of High street from Main street to the city line, and Fayette street from Beaver avenue to the Ohio river, and submitted resolutions appointing viewers to appraise damages and assess benefits arising therefrom.

The report was accepted and the resolutions authorizing the printing of the Engineer's report adopted.

The resolutions for the opening of the streets mentioned in the latter clause of the committee's report were read three times and passed finally.

TO BE VACATED.

Mr. PATTERSON also offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to take the necessary steps towards having Spruce alley from Beaver avenue to the Ohio river, vacated. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. REITER offered a resolution that the cost of three of the drops on the Ridge street sewer be charged to the general sewer fund. Referred to the Street Committee.

A FOOT WALK.

Mr. CALLERY called up the ordinance for a foot walk on Ohio street, from Troy Hill eastward to Bridge street, laid over at last meeting, and moved its adoption. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

REFUNDING SEWER ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. HALL submitted a report from the Finance Committee in reference to the refunding of sewer assessments. The Committee have not as yet agreed upon a plan but hope to have an ordinance prepared by next meeting. The report, which simply stated progress, was received and filed.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Select Council now proceeded to the consideration of the business from Common Council.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT ORDINANCE.

The PRESIDENT read the ordinance as amended and passed in Common Council, creating a paid fire department for the city of Allegheny.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved that the ordinance be taken up *seriatim*.

Mr. HALL suggested that if the members had amendments to offer they be presented and inserted in the ordinance, and acting on the suggestion a number of amendments were offered. The only important amendment was that fixing the salary of the Chief Engineer at $1 00 instead of $900.

Mr. A. Patterson moved that the ordinance be considered read once. Carried.

The same gentleman moved a suspension of the rules in order to pass the ordinance finally. Carried.

The resolution fixing the time for the ordinance to go into effect was laid on the table.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON moved the addition to the ordinance of a section providing that the ordinance go into effect on February 1st, and that all other ordinances conflicting with the same be repealed. The motion was carried.

ORDINANCES REPEALED.

Mr. LONG offered a resolution authorizing the Street Committee to report an ordinance repealing ordinances for lateral sewers on Ridge avenue and Ridge street. Adopted.

In all the business of Common Council not otherwise noted, Select Council concurred, and on motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....*President.*
ROBERT DILWORTH.....*Clerk.*

The Clerk called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Conley, Gilleland, Hanna, Hastings, Kopp, Mc-Graw, McNeill, Perrin, Thompson, Voegtly, Warner, and President Slack.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. SWANEY presented a petition for the paving of Chartiers street. Referred to Street Committee.

REPORT OF GAS COMMITTEE.

Mr. HASTINGS presented the report of the Committee on Gas, setting forth that the city had ample power to compel the Gas Company to lay gas mains wherever required to properly light the city, and reported a resolution requiring the Gas Company to lay pipes wherever necessary. Also, requiring gas lamps to be laid on Third street, from Cedar avenue to East Lane; and on Robinson, from Corry to Irwin; on the corner of Ledlie and Federal; on Third, between East and Chestnut; on Pike, between Chestnut and Church alley; corner of Morgan and Chestnut alley; on Washington street, at Sedgwick, Fulton and Manhattan streets; on Fulton street, at Junilata and Franklin. The resolutions were adopted.

THE ENCROACHMENTS ON THE RIVER.

The communication of the City Solicitor, in relation to the encroachments on the channel of the Allegheny river, which was noncurred in by Select, was referred to the Committee on Surveys, in conjunction with the Solicitor, same in from that body, and on motion of Mr. Conley the Common Council receded and concurred in the reference.

CONCURRENCE.

The report of the Committee on Water, not acted on at last meeting, was taken up and the action of Select Council concurred in.

GAS PIPES.

Mr. HASTINGS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas be instructed to meet with the proper officer of the Gas Company, with a view to making a satisfactory arrangement in regard to laying gas pipes on the streets of the city.

Adjourned.

LEAH the Forsaken, to-night.
Benefit of Lucille Western,

Police Intelligence.

Before Mayor Drum, Allegheny.]

LARCENY OF A WATCH AND COAT.

On Wednesday night a silver watch, belonging to Wm. O'Neill, of the Second ward, Allegheny, and a coat belonging to his son, were stolen from the house, and suspicion rested on Frank Gallagher, a boarder in the house, who as suddenly disappeared as the articles. An information was made against the accused, before Mayor Drum and a warrant was issued.

ROW AT A BALL.

On Wednesday evening, during a ball at Lutz & Walz's hall, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, George Philip Bellstein raised a row, and was about to be taken into custody, when Albert Bellstein and George Bellstein attempted to prevent his arrest. The result was the arrest of the three offenders, who, on a hearing yesterday, before Mayor Drum, were fined—George P. Bellstein, $15; Albert Bellstein, $15, and George Munich, $5.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED RECKLESS DRIVING.

Samuel Moore hired a buggy from Thomas O'Neill on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking a drive into the country. When he returned the "turn out," the buggy was in a sad plight, being damaged considerably. Mr. O'Neill after wards ascertained that Moore got drunk during his tour, and that the damage to the buggy was occasioned by careless and reckless driving. He therefore desires to make the youth pay for the injuries done, and accordingly brings suit under the liver act relating to Allegheny county. Moore has been arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Justice Anderson, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Edward Griner having been wantonly abused, as he alleges, by John Shaffer, now seeks to punish the latter by the strong arm of the law. Justice Ammon has sent for Shaffer on an information for assault and battery.

[Before Alderman Eggers, Allegheny.]

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

A young girl, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, yesterday made information before this Alderman, charging her step-father, a well known citizen of Allegheny, with outraging her person. The offense was committed some time since while the parties were on a visit to the country, but, for some reason not yet developed, the matter was kept quiet until yesterday. The accused formerly kept a saloon in Allegheny. A warrant for his arrest has been issued.

CASE SETTLED.

Gottlieb Kurtz complained to Alderman Eggers yesterday, of abuse received at the hands of samuel Reynolds and another person unknown. He said the defendants knocked him down, beat him severely, and tore his shirt. For this unwarranted assault Reynolds was arrested, but the case being subsequently settled he was discharged on payment of costs.

[Before Alderman Mollin, of Allegheny.]

CROSS SUIT.

Samuel Reynolds, who figures in the role of defendant in the above case, next assumes the character of prosecutor, and before Alderman Mollin deposes to an information charging Gottlieb Kurtz with breach of the peace. His statement of the matter was to the effect that they met in a saloon on Ohio street, and a quarrel ensuing Kurtz struck him. A warrant was issued.

FEARFUL THREATS.

Thomas Carline and a woman, name not known, are tenants or one house in Allegheny City, but not peaceable ones by any means, as the following will show: Yesterday while the woman was pursuing her daily avocations, Thomas appeared and getting angry threatened to disembowel her. This so frightened her that she fled from the house and sought protection in the office of the magistrate. An information for surety of the peace was afterwards made against the accused, and a warrant for his arrest was issued.

FAREWELL benefit and last night but one of Lucille Western. Leah the Forsaken.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

THURSDAY, November 25.—The case of Whigham vs. the owners of the steamer "Kangaroo,"—action to recover damages for the loss of a cowboat through the alleged negligence of the defendants—went to the jury just before adjournment. Jury out.

Alex. Patterson vs. James Gillespie. Action to recover $500, paid by the plaintiff for one hundred shares of oil stock, at five dollars per share, in 1864, with interest from date of purchase, on the ground that the money was obtained through gross misrepresentation. The plaintiff stated that the defendant came to him, in the May of 1864, and proposed to sell him (plaintiff) one hundred shares of stock, in the Iron City Oil Company, which, he alleged, he had paid five dollars per share for. Defendant said he held eleven hundred shares of the same stock, for which he had paid five dollars per share, but that he was unable to hold it any longer. Defendant also represented that the company owned good oil territory in West Virginia, located near a well producing one hundred barrels of oil per day; and that they had a working capital of $30,000. On these representations the plaintiff subscribed for one hundred shares, and his brother also took a similar amount. Plaintiff subsequently ascertained that the representations were false—that the territory was not good; that it was of the same kind as that the company had but little if any working capital, and that the property was filled with cents a share for the stock which he sold to plaintiff at five dollars per share. He, having wasted, now demanded his money back, which the defendant agreed to refund, but failed to do so. The plaintiff had not concluded his testimony when the court adjourned.

The following is the trial list for Friday:
257. Long & Stewart vs. Berger.
264. Allmoos vs. Schamberg.
266. Walker vs. Bell.
267. Moore & Co. vs. Mullen.
268. Same vs. same.
272. Bayer vs. Musser.
273. Same vs. Duffy.
285. Sandy vs. Duff.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

THURSDAY, November 25.—The case of Ross and others vs. Kuipschild, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $101 14—interest on a note for that amount.

Lee vs. the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. This was an action to recover damages alleged to be due the plaintiff by the Company, under an increase from $50 per month to $100 per month, as claimed by him. The Company defended on the ground that the increase was only from $50 to $60 per month. On this point the case was heard, the Court ordered a *non suit*.

Jacob Nathan vs. John Adams. Action to recover the price of a mowing machine sold to defendant. On trial.

The following is the trial list for Friday:
No. 59. Reed & McElroy vs. str. "Eagle."
No. 77. Bravo vs. steamer Cleveland.
No. 81. Levi et al. vs. Hershberg's garnish's.
No. 85. Smith, Hoon & Co. vs. Hoon et al.
No. 101. Steinacker & Silverman vs. Megraw & Co.
No. 108. Irwin vs. Shaffer et al.
No. 138. Prager vs. Walters.
No. 139. Palmer vs. Bingham & MacConnell.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

THURSDAY, November 25.—At the opening of Court, the cases of the Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington and Jefferson College; David C. Huston and others vs. Washington and Jefferson College, and Washington and Jefferson College, and others vs. Washington and Jefferson College, were taken up and the arguments commenced. Mr. Shiras concluded his argument on behalf of the complainants, and was followed by Messrs. Acheson and Dickey for defendant. Judge Veech concluded the argument on behalf of the complainants. The speeches occupied about five hours, and were very able on both sides. The points submitted in the printed briefs (a synopsis of which was published yesterday,) were elaborated with great force and power. The case, at the conclusion of the papers, but no decision is anticipated for some time.

The next case taken up was that of McCandless vs. Rhodes and others. Lawrence county. Appeal. Argued by Taylor for appellant, and Craig for appellee.

Court adjourned until Friday evening.

LEAH the Forsaken to-night.
Farewell benefit of Lucille Western.

NEW CROSSING.—A new crossing has been laid on Fifth avenue, at Cherry alley.

FAREWELL benefit of Lucille Western.
To-night, Leah the Forsaken.

Pittsburgh Smoke.

The salubrity of the Pittsburgh smoke has been a subject of great diversity of opinion amongst learned and scientific men, and to its inhalation has been sometimes ascribed the immunity, comparatively speaking, of its citizens from pulmonary diseases. The fact is apparent to all who will take the trouble to investigate the subject that pulmonary diseases are less frequent here than in many other localities where the atmosphere is clear and cutting. Is smoke entitled to the credit for this? Let any one afflicted with a cough either for a longer or shorter period take a few bottles of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and-they will observe in the first dose a mass of mucous or phlegm expectorated, charged with black carbonaceous particles which had become imbedded in the air cells of the lungs, and which would have remained there but for the reason that it had been loosened and expelled by the dissolving and expulsive properties of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. The black particles which are expelled from the lungs are of themselves hurtful enough if allowed to remain there and produce corroding and ulcerating effects, but when the cough is attended with sputa streaked with blood, harrassing coughs, night sweats, chilliness, and other evil phenomenon, indicating that a serious disease is fastening on the lungs. The words of warning that we raise ought to induce our readers, who have coughs or colds, not to waste precious time and money in expenditure for idle remedies and useless nostrums when such well known remedies as those prepared by Doctor Keyser are at hand. The Doctor goes to work, like a true Philosopher, and searches deep for the hidden causes of disease, and prepares a remedy to meet every indication. No one is more competent than he to explore and sound the lungs throughout their most intricate and hidden recesses, and prescribe a remedy. His Lung Cure is a medicine of wonderful and healing efficacy, and whilst it dissolves and expels the irritating particles that collect in the air cells of the fine tissues of the lungs, it at the same time heals their membranes and leaves the lungs in as good a state as before the saliva stricken with blood gives way to healthy mucous; the cough and irritation are diminished and cured; the exhausting night sweats and cold chills are succeeded by calm and refreshing sleep and a warm and moderate temperature of the body, and once where suffering and pain had established their empire, health and renewed vigor are again exercising their wonted dominion. To be had at Doctor Keyser's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

Lung examinations by an improved method are had daily.

DON'T forget Leah, the Forsaken,
At the Opera House to-night

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Barns's, 149 Grant street.

THREE last performances this season—
Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and evening.

Sails Wednesday, December 1st.

The magnificent steamer Minnesota, of the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Line, sails for Liverpool on Wednesday, December 1st, from New York. Passage on this vessel can be secured at the Slip Agency of T. H. Hartshorne, No. 27 Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

ATONEMENT, or the Child Stealer.
Last appearance of Lucille Western.

Phrenology.

Fowler & Wells at Lafayette Hall day and evening, will, for a few days longer make examinations, with charts and full written descriptions. What to do and how to rise in the world, explained. tf

LUCILLE WESTERN for the last time.
Saturday night the Child Stealer.

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 149 Grant street.

LUCILLE WESTERN for two nights more.
Friday, Leah; Saturday, Child Stealer.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 149 Grant street.

LEAH! Leah! Leah! Leah! Leah!
At the Opera House to-night.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 149 Grant street.

POSITIVELY last night but one
Of the eminent artiste, Lucille Western.

We